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SATURDAY NIGHT

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THE CANADIAN ILLUSTRATED WEEKLY

THE FRONT PAGE

Taking Our Medicine

THE BAN on exports of cattle to the U.S. came off at the beginning of this week and meat prices jumped upwards, although not as high as some of the more alarmist forecasts had suggested. Much of the increase of prices here into line with U.S. prices had been anticipated as a result of recurrent rumors and nearly official statements from Ottawa during past months.

We do not like paying more for our meat, any more than anyone else does, but we do not think that this step, which is almost the last along the path from wartime price control, should be regarded as a catastrophe. It is about the final dose of the rather bitter but necessary medicine that we have been swallowing since decontrol began in earnest a year and a half ago.

It would be the sheerest folly to go on refusing to sell to the United States while that country is hungry for Canadian meat. Anyone with any knowledge of our efforts, at various times in our history, to build up our market for cattle south of the border will realize what strong political opposition we meet from farm groups down there. It is hopeless to try to break into the American market when it is glutted with local supplies and when prices are low. We simply have to do it at a time when cattle are in strong demand and prices are high.

Nor can we afford to be choosy about the sort of exports we send to the U.S. We must send them anything they will take from us. This is more important now, with the virtual certainty of a Republican president and a Republican congress this fall, than it has been under the more liberal trade regime of the Democrats. Our ability to earn U.S. dollars indirectly, by exporting to Britain and other overseas countries will remain very limited; the Marshall Plan is a temporary help, so that our earnings are being kept up instead of falling disastrously this year, but even it will come to an end. And we must earn U.S. dollars somewhere if we are to keep up our North American standard of living.

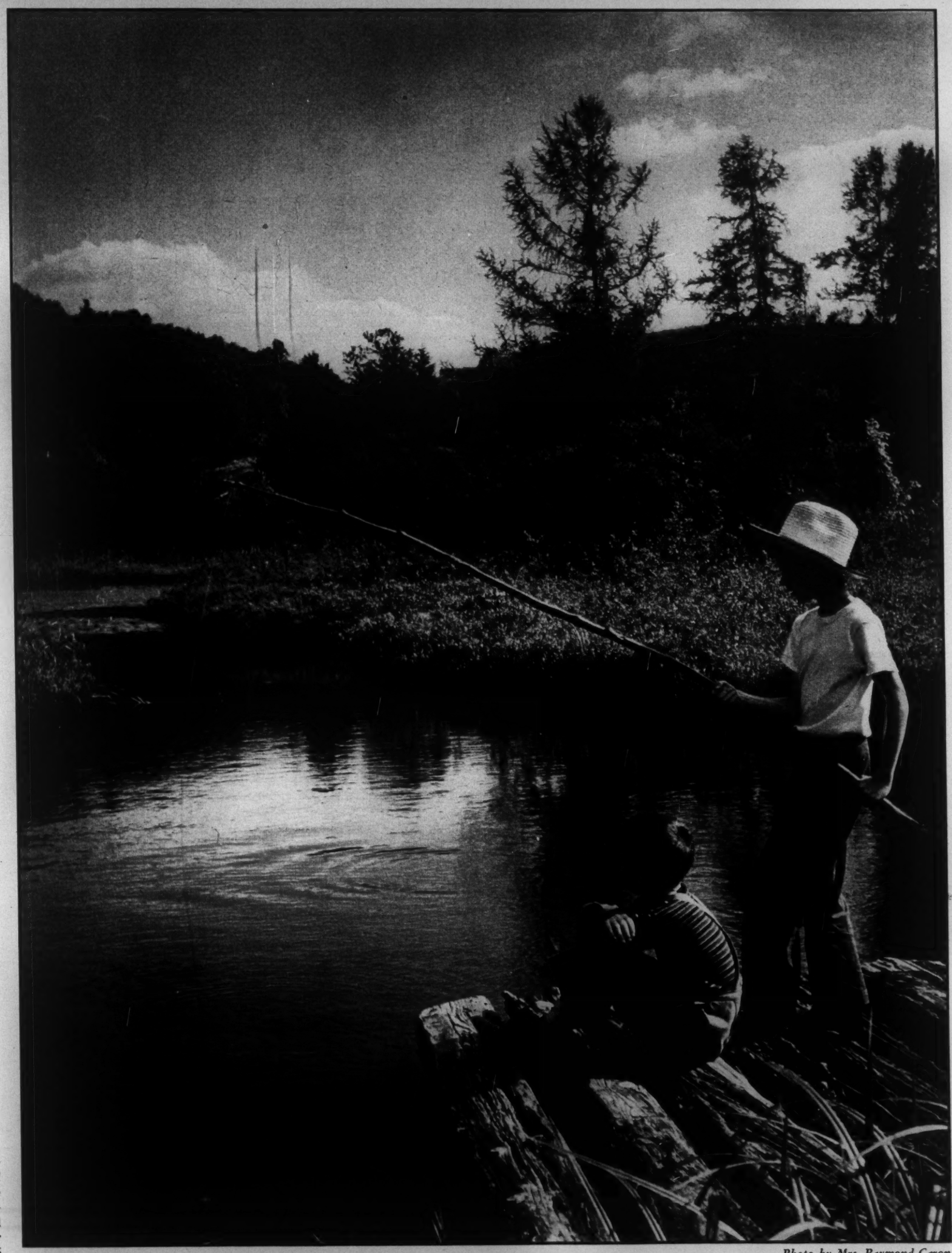
We cannot have our beef—in the sense of having it available to earn U.S. dollars—and eat it too. To talk, as the C.C.F. has been doing in the Regina convention, about continued price control and rationing, is largely beside the point. Does the C.C.F. seriously propose to ration meat *permanently* in order to have an export surplus with which to earn U.S. dollars? The only effective way to get cattle moving steadily to the U.S. is to allow the high U.S. price to do its double job of pulling supplies southward across the border and making Canadian housewives economize in their purchases of meat.

Loosened Belts

THE extent to which Canadians have loosened their belts during the last few years of rising wages and salaries is indicated by the statistics of "per capita supplies of food moving into civilian consumption" as compared with the base period of 1935-9. In 1946 the per capita consumption of all meats was up 15 per cent, and the increase was entirely in beef, veal and pork; in 1947 it had gone down to 3.6 per cent over the base period, but the reduction scarcely affected beef at all, the consumption of that item being 17 per cent more than in 1935-9, and constituting over half of the carcass weight of our total meat diet. Dairy products, poultry, game and fish were all being consumed in 1947 (the latest available figures) in volume much exceeding the base period, with the sole exception of butter.

The unfortunate persons, pensioners and others, who have been unable to secure an increase of income even remotely proportional to the increase of prices are entitled to our sym-

(Continued on Page Five)



—Photo by Mrs. Raymond Caron

World worries are of little moment to these young Canadians near Sixteen Island Lake in the Laurentians.

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A film, "Mercy Flight", has been made by National Film Board to show the efficient working of Saskatchewan's air ambulance service. Scenes show actual flight operations in the province. At right, Carl Wells, a Tuxford . . .

. . . farmer, caught between a tractor and a disc. Realizing medical aid is needed, wife telephones for air ambulance.

Saskatchewan's Mercy Flights Documented In Motion Picture

By Betsy Mosbaugh

Wilson Charles, 14-year-old Cree, leaves hospital with Rev. J. Cuthand, after flying from Lac Laronge.

EACH year in many lonely Canadian outposts lives are risked because medical aid cannot be reached in time. When an accident or a sudden illness occurs in these far-flung spots, the patient is lucky to receive adequate first aid treatment. Sometimes we hear that another "mercy flight" has been completed. The province of Saskatchewan has organized one of the most efficient of these mercy flight set-ups.

Started in 1946, Saskatchewan's air ambulance service carried more than 250 patients to hospital the first year; some 550 the second year and chalked up over 700 flights in the first seven months of 1948.

To portray the set-up of the organization, the National Film Board has documented a few of the air ambulance cases in a motion picture entitled "Mercy Flight".

USING talent right from the heart of the province rather than professionals, the picture aims at achieving a natural effect. For the first time in their lives some ten lumberjacks appeared before the camera in a camp at Candle Lake in Northern Saskatchewan. At a farm near Tuxford Mrs. Carl Wells took time out from schoolteaching and helping her husband manage their large modern farm to play a lead role in "Mercy Flight". At an Indian reserve on Lac Laronge where little or no English was spoken the camera crew finally got their footage through the help of the Rev. J. Cuthand, a Cree, who was Anglican minister in the community. He acted as general liaison officer and interpreter.

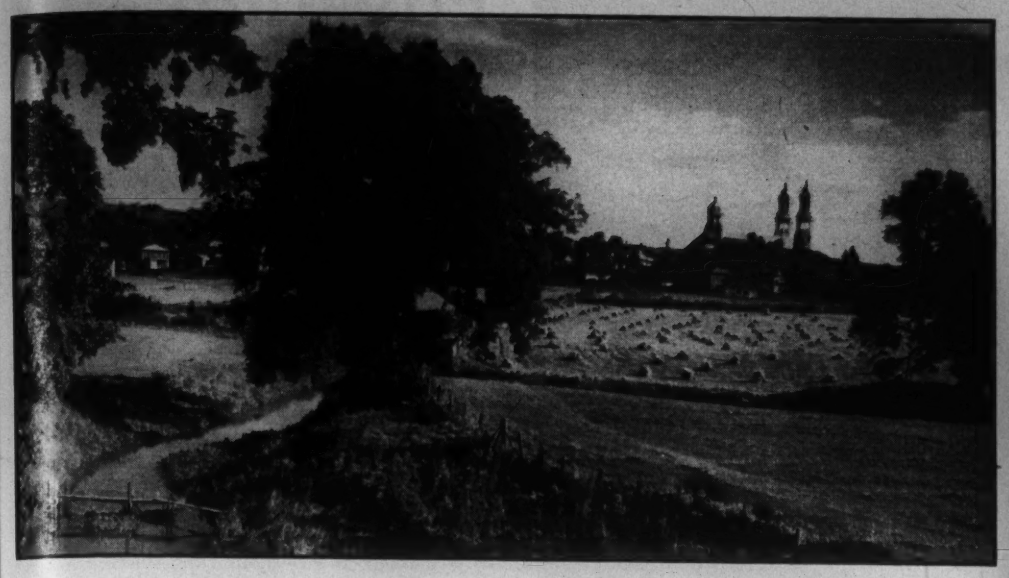
"Mercy Flight" was produced by a husband-and-wife team at the film board, Lawrence and Evelyn Cherry, who are in charge of all N.F.B. rural films in Canada. Released by the "Canada Carries On" unit of the National Film Board, it will show Canadians as well as the peoples of some 20 other countries abroad just how Canada has pioneered in this service.

Having landed a few yards from the scene, Pilot Keith Malcolm, engineer and nurse lift injured man into plane. Owing to speed in getting him to hospital in Regina, Wells will recover.

At Candle Lake pole camp one of the workers develops appendicitis. The foreman tells . . .

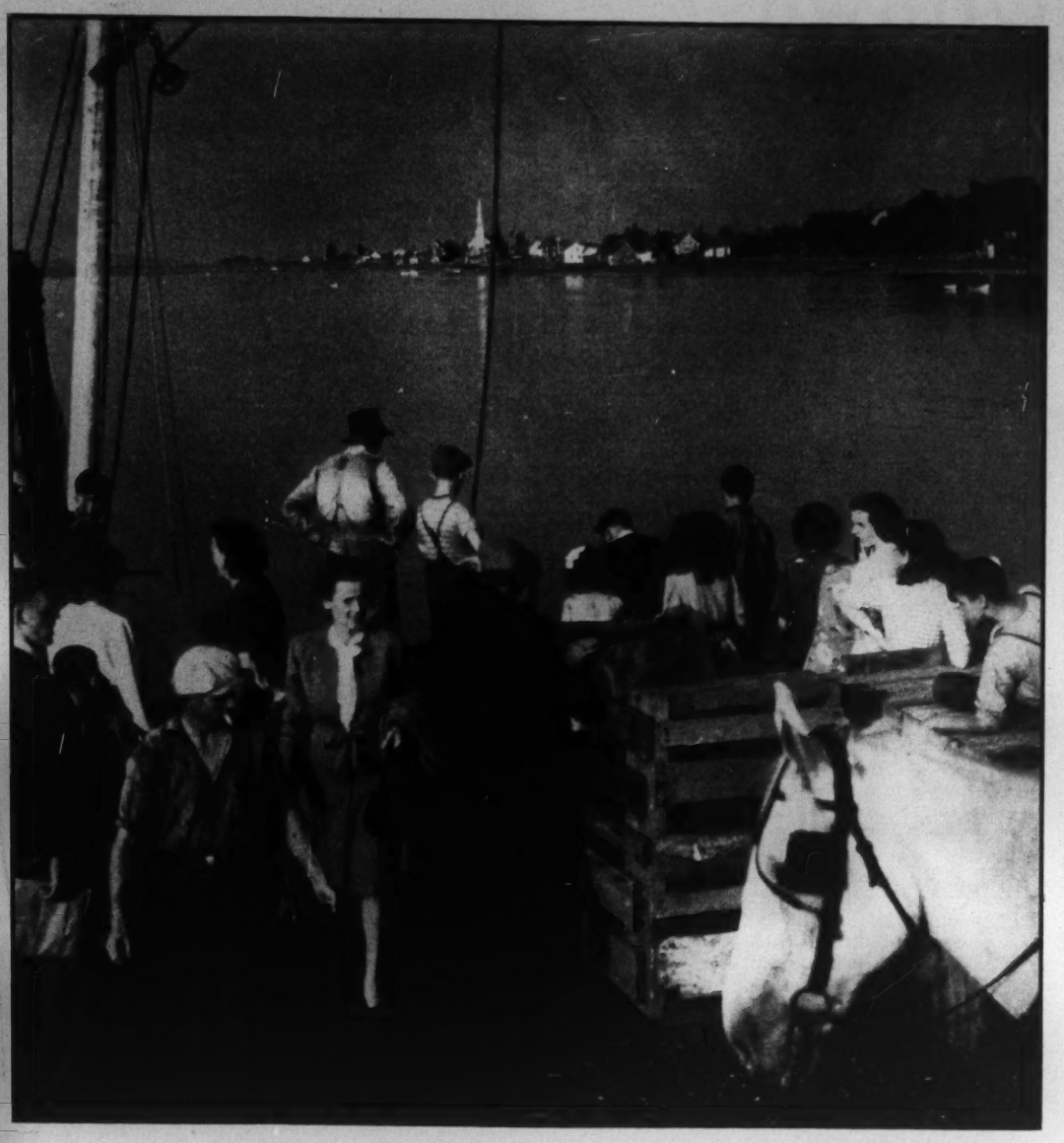
. . . lumberjack to shout to forest ranger who 'phones for ambulance.

Men build a smudge to guide the plane which lands on Candle Lake. They then wade out with the sick man who is soon on operating table in Regina.



In 1646 Louis XIV granted the second governor of New France seigniory over l'Ile-aux-Grues and part of mainland. Montmagny (above) was named after him.

At low tide the boat anchors some distance from shore and mail and passengers are transferred to a row-boat. Here mail is being taken to village post office.



Crane Island transportation depends on the St. Lawrence tides. At high tide the boat docks at the wharf. The little island village can be seen in the background.

Islanders are proud of their lighthouse. Ocean liners pass on the north.

At Crane Island Old Ways Persisted Until Yesterday

Story by Phyllis Archer

Photos by G. A. Driscoll, A.R.P.S.

THE colorful history of the LeMoyne family, seigneurs of l'Ile-aux-Grues, or Crane Island, for nearly 200 years, will be the basis for Thomas Costain's next book.

Crane Island, a sportsman's paradise in the months of May and September when migrating birds visit it, is six miles out in the St. Lawrence opposite the little town of Montmagny, 32 miles below Quebec City.

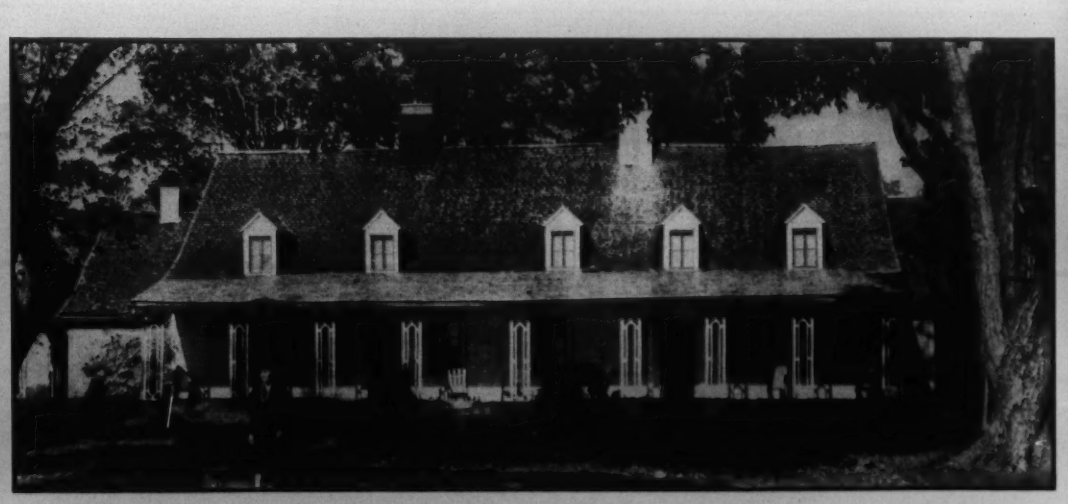
During recent years the island has lost most of the mediaevalism which characterized its way of life despite the fact that the seigneurial system had officially been abolished in 1854. The seigneury had originally been granted by Louis XIV in 1646 to Sieur Charles Hualt de Montmagny. From 1769 when the first LeMoyne took over, until 1936, when the seigneury was sold, the islanders looked for guidance in family troubles and for financial assistance not to the government but to the family in the Manor House.

But in the last ten years the government has been showing a closer interest in the general welfare of the islanders. Through l'Unité Sanitaire, the government has arranged for doctors and nurses to visit the island, chest X-rays have been given, and baby and dental clinics established.

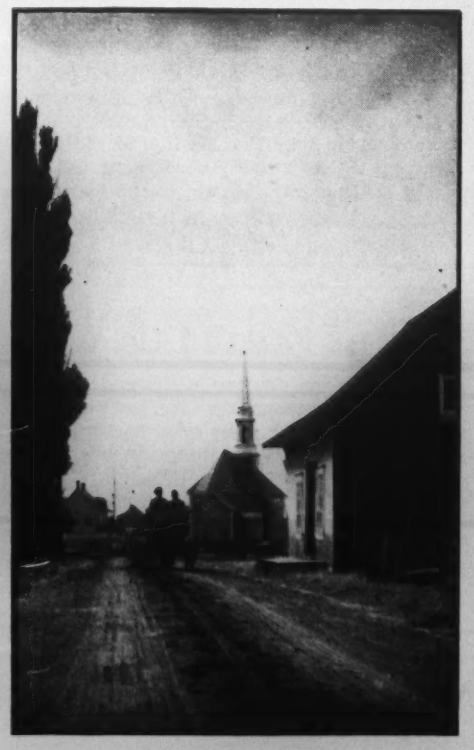
Under government advice farming has kept up with the times. With higher wages living conditions are much improved. The cheese factory is now the largest source of income, potatoes are grown, but grain only for home consumption.

TRANSPORTATION, of course, depends on the tides. A motor-boat carries mail to and from Montmagny from April to November daily. During the winter it is carried by canoe three times a week through the ice-floes to the frozen meadows on either side, thence by foot. There is telephonic communication with Quebec City and Montmagny by cable in summer and by wireless in winter.

While there is as yet no organized recreation on the island, newspapers and the radio have done much to relieve the monotony of long winter evenings, besides bringing an increased knowledge of the outside world and a marked improvement in speech.



The historic LeMoyne Manoir with its bell-shaped eaves, and trees to protect it from blasts of north-easterly winds in the fall, Mme. Edith LeMoyne White (shown here) . . .



. . . returns yearly to her former home. Above, the island's church.

Ottawa View

Concentration of Power

By WILFRID EGGLESTON

THE general course of the National Liberal Convention was smooth and sweet, though it was said that in committee and caucus, held without benefit of the Fourth Estate, there was a healthy amount of criticism, and several cabinet Ministers were duly "ticked off" by indignant delegates. So far as the main proceedings were concerned, the only frank examination of faults, apart from Mr. Mackenzie King's reference to inadequate party organization, was supplied by Premier Angus Macdonald of Nova Scotia, and the former Minister of National Defence for Air, Hon. C. G. ("Chubby") Power.

The most telling line of attack was the charge that the government had gone a long way toward abandoning responsible government, by allowing the Executive and the Bureaucracy to usurp the rightful powers of Parliament. Chubby Power's indictment, in which he reiterated charges he had already committed to print in *Maclean's Magazine* and the *Winnipeg Free Press*, was heard by Mr. Mackenzie King with a stern and stony countenance, but it drew rounds of applause from the 1,270 or so delegates in the Coliseum that afternoon.

To accuse, by implication, the grandson of William Lyon Mackenzie of allowing oligarchy or bureaucracy to encroach on responsible government, is, of course, a particularly cruel thrust. What the Liberal party has done in these respects in the past 13 years has been partly due to the stern compulsions of war and partly to the steady invasion, popularly supported, of course, of the State into activities which used to be regarded as matters for private and individual concern. The same things would have been done by a Conservative party in power, or a C.C.F. party in power, the latter even more so, probably. The Prime Minister, in his own defence, could have replied to Mr. Power that the ascendancy of the Executive and the growth of bureaucracy are by no means unique here, or confined to Canadian experience.

Long Development

Indeed, though it does not condone the offence in the slightest or reduce its menace to parliamentary institutions, it has been ably contended by a writer in the London *Economist* that what we are seeing is the culmination of a very long development which began before Wolfe stormed the citadel of Quebec.

In language which echoes in part the precise charge of "Chubby" Power that the Canadian Parliament has been reduced to the status of a debating society, the *Economist's* writer in the issue of June 12, 1948, says:

"The British Constitution never possessed, as Montesquieu thought it did, a proper system of checks and balances. For the best part of three hundred years, the Executive has been gaining ground over both legislature and judiciary, and though the people have, from time to time, rebelled against some particular wielder of executive power, or the experiments he has used, they have, in general, acquiesced in the trend of events.

"The executive's power to say what the law should be has grown step by step with the people's power to say who should constitute the executive. In this way, Parliament has become an electoral college, a sounding board for grievances and a ministerial training ground, rather than a legislature. At most, it is today a law-appraising body, in no real sense a law-making body. The unfettered sovereignty of the Cabinet has almost become, in the phrase that Hobbes used of the Crown, 'as great as men can possibly make it'."

In Britain, too, as in Canada, the growing power of the Civil Servant has been causing alarm. In Canada, the threat was voiced in this way by the former Air Minister:

"From the ideology of the C.C.F. we have lifted the worship of bureaucratic controls, leaving Parliament—and the reference is to the present, not to wartime—little more than the role of a debating society, controlled from outside, not by the people who elect its members, but by minor czars and petty dictators."

The *Economist's* diagnosis of the British situation reaches a similar conclusion. It refers to "the tendency of Ministers not merely to write the laws, but to write them in such a way that they are themselves above the law. Moreover, although by legal convention it is Ministers who issue the Orders and administer the law, *it is, in fact, civil servants who do both*." And it goes on to complain that "in the great extension of economic law-making, the civil servant is now regularly, and almost as a matter of course, put above the law."

These two themes, the ascendancy of the Executive, the irresponsibility of the Bureaucrats, seem to me to be worth much deeper consideration than they have had from the few critics who have been vocal to date. They are problems which we shall not get rid of by a change of government. The bureaucrat is a tempting target for rebellious members of parliament, because he does personify the forces which have been gradually robbing the member of parliament of his former importance and authority. Besides, the civil servant cannot make any public reply. But those who denounce the bureaucrat usually fail to offer any solution. It is all very well to abuse the bureaucrat, but if by the term the critic merely means the average civil servant, it is rather a fruitless condemnation. It is vital for the civil servant to be kept in his proper place, but in that place he is indispensable.

Some very interesting comments on the role of the government expert have been made in the past by such writers as Harold Laski, Harold L. Ickes, and, in this country, by the Clerk of the Privy Council, A. D. P. Heeney. The whole subject is too complex and significant to be brushed off in a weekly column. Some Canadian student of political science might be worse employed than in preparing for popular consumption a treatise on these recent disturbing trends of government.

It is easy enough to show how dependent we are on the experts, both within government and in private practice. As Laski says, (in "Democracy in Crisis"): "An expert is a person who, in some special field of knowledge, has a technical competence not possessed by ordinary persons. He has the knowledge that is necessary to adjust means to ends. He can diagnose changes or predict results if certain postulates are made. An engineer can calculate the strength of materials required if a bridge is to bear some given load. A specialist in maternity welfare can indicate the steps it is desirable to take in order to reduce the death-rate in child-birth. An expert in naval armaments can state the thickness of armor-plate required to resist the entrance of projectiles hurled against it. A motoring engineer can devise a car most likely to avoid danger of skidding on a greasy road-surface. In the great society, we could not for a day preserve its scale of living unless there were countless men and women applying their knowledge to the solution of these problems."

Needed: The Expert

Harold L. Ickes, when Secretary of the Interior, defended the bureaucrat as the man who makes the government tick, and private industry, too, for that matter. Of his own department, he said: "As a bureaucracy it is teeming with bureaucrats. Frankly, I don't know how the department could function if it were not a bureaucracy chock-full of bureaucrats. A bureaucrat in a department, like the clerk in the drug store, knows on what shelf he can find the particular drug called for in the prescription."

And Arnold Heeney puts it like this: "Without him (the expert) the modern, democratic state could not function. It is the expert who provides the information upon which government policies are formulated. Facts are gathered by individuals specially trained in different fields. The inferences from such facts are drawn. Reports thereon are made to the political heads. This is the function of informing—an essential function, to be performed with a high degree of intelligence and honesty."

But all agree the expert must stick to his last: "The problems which the statesman has to decide are not," Laski asserts, "in the last analysis, problems upon which the specialism of the expert has any peculiar relevance." Heeney points out that while it is for the civil servant *to inform* and *to advise*, it is for the Minister or Parliament *to decide*,—a division basic to our conception of government.

"Lisa" by Canadian artist James B. Francis. This canvas is among those selected to be shown at the Canadian National Exhibition art gallery this year. The artist, who is 32, has adapted methods of old masters to a personal and contemporary mode of expression.

PLEASANT IS BREAD

PLEASANT is bread—common, continual bread
That strengthens a man's heart and is his stay.
Our children eat their fill and warm in bed
They lie; nor dream they of a sunless day.
In quietness we work, in peace we sleep,
While from our land out of it comes but good,
Full harvest springing from the furrows deep
Seed for the sower and his daily food.

But those there are whose children, full of fears
Beg silently, teeth to the sapless stone;
The mourning mothers eat the bread of tears
The fathers walk gethsemane alone.
"There is no bread in all the land!" they cry,
Clutch emptiness with parchment hands—and die.

"Only three kinds!" she said, "Only three kinds!
When will they have some tutti-frutti?"

MARGERY COPITHORNE

BUT THE VALLEYS ARE WOMEN

MOUNTAINS are old warriors, but the valleys are women.
Show me who can, who will, a mightier thing
Than the silence of mountains keeping their peace intact!
These are the old gods sung in the world's beginning,
Titans in glacial armor,
Each in his proud casque flaunting a plume of stars.

The mountains cry, "Endure, or else be broken!"
But the valleys were shaped for shelter, shaped to hold
The shy and the innocent against time's going . . . .
Like the love of a generous woman the valleys shield
Their own, and for a season held me also
Secure against the darkness and the cold.

R. H. GRENVILLE

Passing Show

ENTHUSIASTS for a ten-cent fare on the Toronto streetcars can be counted on the fingers of two hands, says a contemporary. Also on the cents in one dime.

•

If Billy Rose of the Aquacade gets the Metropolitan the Rhine Maidens will obviously do their singing under water.

•

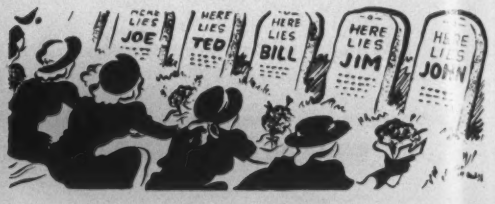
If the Prog Cons would raffle their leadership they could at least say "Look what we Drew."

•

A western journalist says he wants to start a party whose platform will be the repeal of the law of gravity. He's late; there is one.

•

A New York scientist is trying to find out why women live longer than men. Simple:



women have only men to put up with, but men have to put up with women.

•

According to its platform, the Liberal party has a burning desire to reform the penal system—having of course only just noticed that it needed reforming.

•

"The men must be getting back at the women for wearing lacks."—Toronto *Telegram*.

We had noticed some lacks in the apparel of ladies on the beaches, but we never dreamed of even resenting them, to say nothing of getting back at the non-wearers.

•

Oh, Let's Stay Home

Where to spend the two weeks drives the wife and me frantic.
I plump for the Rockies, she wants the Atlantic.
But isn't it lucky, on this we agree,
We can't afford either the mountains or sea!

J. E. P.

•

The Central Cooperative Bank of China is financing cooperatives by an advance of Ch. $30,000,000,000,000,000—sorry, but we haven't enough space for the rest of it.

•

Lucy says the only trouble about butter is that we have been rationed by the government so long that we've forgotten how to ration ourselves.

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The Front Page

(Continued from Page One)

pathy, but the form it should take is greater generosity to them when their incomes are a public charge—as in the case of old age pensioners. The great bulk of the Canadian public can still live at least as well as in 1939 on its present incomes.

Union Vs. Union

THERE is a fascinating story from Detroit about the trouble that a left-wing union can make for a right-wing union. It seems that the United Rubber Workers (CIO) local needed two office workers to work in its office, so it phoned the United Office and Professional Workers (also CIO) local, which happens to be run by party liners. The U.O.-P.W. sent three girls over, but they were all carefully selected left-wingers. The U.R.W. is a right-wing union, and right-wing unions do not like to have left-wingers in their offices—too much information gets to the wrong quarters. So the girls were sent back, and the U.O.-P.W. sent three more, who were just as left-wing. They were also rejected, and the U.R.W. hired two girls whom it had hunted up itself, and who were U.O.P.W. members but from another local, and were also in arrears for dues, which however they offered to pay. This did not suit the U.O.P.W., which proceeded to picket the offices of the U.R.W., demanding that it get rid of the two girls. The CIO organizational director is now investigating what he must find a very embarrassing situation. The U.O.P.W. demonstrators are described in the Detroit papers as "singing pickets", which adds another horror to the labor relations business.

Five-Day Policemen

TORONTO has made the astounding discovery that when you reduce the work hours of the police force from six days a week to five days a week, you require twenty per cent more policemen to do the same amount of policing. Nobody expected this when the extra holidays were granted; the assumption was that the criminals would take the same amount of leisure and everything would go on fine. But the criminals have not done anything of the kind, and the motorists, who also take up a great deal of the time of an urban police force, are still motoring seven days a week, and all the other activities with which policemen have to concern themselves—and they are numerous and varied—are going on just as before.

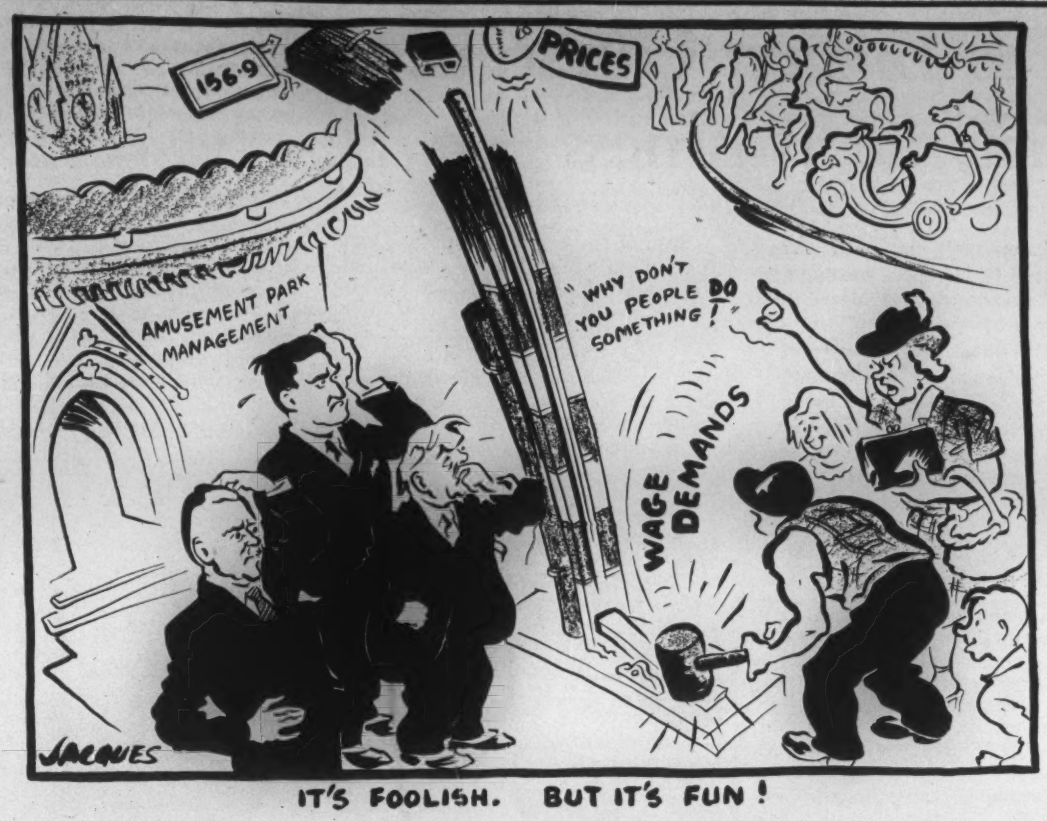
It is even possible that the criminals are a trifle more active and persistent and enterprising than they were. The knowledge that there are, on any working day, twenty per cent fewer policemen to interfere with them may have a slightly stimulating effect.

Up, Up, Up!

WELL, here is the good old cost-of-living up to 156.9. And 100, let us remind you, was the average for the years 1935-39, only a scant dozen years ago. What caused its last jump? Foods mostly, of course; foods are now at 201.3. Clothing did its bit, and is now 175.4. The landlord, who is still rent-controlled, is only getting a paltry 120.9.

Why is food up so high? Well, there are two concomitant reasons. The first is that even with its present prices farm labor is still grossly underpaid as compared with the well organized labor of the city industries—or perhaps it would be better to say that farm labor is still grossly overworked. Garbage collectors live comfortably on a five-day week, but not farm laborers, nor farmers either. Many urban industries get a week or a fortnight of vacation with pay (and many others are so well paid that they gladly take the same vacation at their own expense), but not cow-milkers.

And the second reason is that the urban workers, who are the main consumers of food sold in the market, are consuming it at a rate they have never before dreamed of. They have the money to do so, and they are doing it, and who is going to stop them or complain about them? The only trouble is that they can't get that amount of food without forcing up the prices, and forcing up the prices does not increase the supply of food because there isn't any available labor with which to increase it, and food will not grow without labor, odd as it may appear.



IT'S FOOLISH. BUT IT'S FUN!

Last week we published an article suggesting that the real income—the dollar income adjusted for the change in the cost-of-living index—of a representative group of wage-and-salary recipients had risen from 2143 in 1938 (after a drop to 2083 in early war years) to 2405 in 1947. But 1947 was before the great current rise in the cost-of-living index, which was only 135.5 in that year. What is happening is simply that the cost-of-living is now pushing up after the rise of wage-and-salary incomes—which was not a real rise but an illusory one, because it was not accompanied by any increase in production, but rather tended of its own accord to produce a reduction of production. To those unfortunates in the wage-and-salary class who have experienced no increases of income since 1937, but who were then even with the average of that class, the real income has diminished to 2,000 or thereabouts, or lower than in the early war years. It will not improve for anybody until the people who are getting the increased wages start doing increased work.

Freedom of Criticism

CKEY is not a newspaper but a radio station, broadcasting to an audience in Toronto and surrounding areas. We propose to discuss certain recent events in connection with CKEY precisely as if it were a newspaper or magazine, because we are convinced that the applicable principles are identical in the two cases. If there be any difference at all, it is that the responsibility of the radio station to its listeners is even greater than that of the newspaper, because the radio station is using one of a limited number of channels available in its territory, a channel placed at its disposition by the public authority, whereas there is theoretically no limit to the possible number of newspapers in a community and no public authorization is needed to establish a new one.

CKEY some months ago engaged a critic to discuss local musical and other performances for the information and entertainment of its listeners. He was paid by the station and his criticisms were broadcast in the station's own (sustaining) time, not in that of an advertiser. In the parallel case of a newspaper, they would have been part of the editorial contents, not the advertising contents, of the periodical.

This critic expressed some views concerning the so-called promenade concerts which are operated by the Toronto Musical Protective Association, which is the local of Mr. Petrillo's international trade union of musicians. The M.P.A. objected very strongly to what the critic had to say about these concerts. The critic was thereupon relieved of his functions by the station, and another critic has taken his place. We find it difficult to believe that there was any other reason for this change than the fact that the station did not wish to engage in a conflict with the M.P.A. and felt that such a conflict could not be avoided if it retained his services.

Now if broadcasting stations are going to engage in the public service of criticizing musical performances at all, they will have to take their responsibilities much more seriously than that or the whole business of radio criticism will fall into disrepute. The responsibility of the publisher of a periodical, and of the management of a station, in such a case is absolutely and solely to the public which reads or listens as the case may be. If there is any other responsibility, the criticism is not criticism, it is puffing. If the critic has to ask himself, before he puts a word on paper or whispers a syllable into the microphone, whether that word or syllable will offend the M.P.A.—or any other operator in the concert business—he cannot possibly state an honest opinion.

It is true that the radio listener does not get quite so clear a demarcation between editorial matter and advertising as the reader does in the more reputable type of printed periodical; but the distinction exists all the same, and as radio stations tend to develop more and more strongly their "editorial" services, which means the part of their broadcasting that advertisers do not pay for, it will become more and more important. And the editorial part of broadcasting must be carried on with editorial responsibility.

We do not know precisely what, in the utterances of the former CKEY critic, aroused the wrath of the M.P.A., but we do know that he expressed the view—with which we strongly sympathize—that a permanent conductor would be a great benefit to the promenade concerts, a view which is well known to have been anathema to the M.P.A. ever since the days of Reginald Stewart. We quite realize that the M.P.A. can make things extremely miserable for any radio station that it dislikes; but we suggest that if CKEY is not prepared to have things made miserable for it in order to maintain its editorial independence it should not undertake the function of giving ostensibly independent musical criticism,

The Witch Hunt

CANADIANS who take the business of governing Canada seriously should read "Washington Witch Hunt" by Bert Andrews (Random House, Toronto, $3.50), especially if they are concerned, as they well may be, about what to do with suspected Communists. Mr. Andrews, winner of the 1947 Pulitzer journalism prize, is dealing with the very un-American activities of that amazing body, the Un-American Activities Committee.

Mr. Duplessis' supporters should note that in the United States it is not considered wrong for a lawyer to defend persons accused of un-American activities. The seven victims of the famous State Department purge found defenders in Thurman Arnold, former Assistant Attorney General of the U.S., Abe Fortas, former Under-Secretary of the Interior, and Paul A. Porter, former head of the O.P.A.; and these gentlemen took the case without fee because of the principles of civil liberty involved. In Quebec it was made an election issue that most of the defence work in espionage and left-wing labor cases was done by Liberals.

All Canadians should note that there was never any question of the right of the State Department to dispense with the services of any employee whom it felt it could not trust; there is no doctrine of an unqualified "right to continue employment". "What was disputed was the right of any government agency to accuse an employee of disloyalty, dismiss him on such grave grounds and refuse him the chance to establish that he was a good, true American."

The F.B.I. made a good defence for itself as being merely an investigating body and leaving the disposal of cases to more judicial bodies. A pretty similar defence could be made for the R.C.M.P.

The Congressional Committee under "the highly vocal New Jersey Republican" J. Parnell Thomas is a peculiarly American phenomenon from which Canada is fortunately free. It has no rules of evidence, and allows people it likes to say anything at all and people it does not like to say nothing. Its dealings with the Hollywood cinema industry would be hilariously funny if they were not so serious. Our own Gouzenko Commission was an example of perfect judicial procedure in comparison; but of course it had rather more power than Mr. Thomas' crowd.

But the most important thing for Canadians is in the Postscript. Associate Justice Douglas of the U.S. Supreme Court made an important and genuinely "liberal" pronouncement on the proper method of dealing with suspected Communists. His reason for doing so was that he heard a prominent lawyer agree vigorously that something ought to be done to maintain civil liberties against hysterical attacks, and heard the same lawyer, when urged to take the lead in one such battle, "accept at first and then back away because of fear that he might lose important clients". And that of course is something that could happen in Canada tomorrow—and probably did happen yesterday.

Capital Must Be Paid

THE interesting fact that capital can refuse to work as well as labor was brought to public attention last week, at any rate in Ontario, by the announcement of the Benedict-Proctor Manufacturing Company of Trenton that it would cease to do business at the end of this week. The company has been employing 130 persons in the manufacture of silver plate. The luxury taxes have of course affected the volume of business in this industry, but the main factor in the closing is "low productivity of employees". The emphasis, said the president, Mr. H. J. Craddock, is now on rest periods, statutory holidays, vacations with pay, and clock-watching, and the latest demand for a 12-cent hourly increase made continuance impossible.

The plain and inescapable truth is that in many lines of production the demands of the workers, in relation to the amount of effective work that they are doing, are such as to make losses inevitable except on the assumption of a continuing rise in prices, or in other words a continuance of the inflation tendency. This condition makes itself felt first in the luxury trades, but will eventually spread to many others. The closing of the Metropolitan Opera is a case in point; it may be possible for Billy Rosè to make money by converting "Carmen" into a practicable bull-fight, but that is not the kind of thing the backers of grand opera in New York want to do, and they can no longer produce grand opera without incurring losses which they cannot reasonably be expected to bear.

The ultimate result of the process, when labor learns that it cannot receive more than a very definitely fixed maximum proportion of the value of what it turns out, will be good; but the conditions while it is learning that lesson will be painful for many of the participants.

MY RADIO CAREER

OF RADIO programs I once was a fan
(Ten bucks for the feminine gender of *fox!*)
Till the era of popular quizzes began
(A *twinter's* the name for a two-year-old ox.).
I memorized lists of unusual terms,
(What insects are often referred to as *chinches?*)
Mailed thousands of letters to quiz-program firms—
(An *ell* is a measure of forty-five inches.)
A fortune, perhaps, could be won by my wits!
(What decimal's a half of a half of a half?)
When telephones rang I had forty-two fits—
(Heart-beats are recorded by *cardiograph.*)
They never once called me. My interest is dead.
(Are fingers or feet used in playing a *shawm?*)
I'm bequeathing to Science my cluttered-up head—
(Soft, friable limestone is often called *malm.*)

J. E. P.

Future Of Steel Is Biggest Question To Postwar Maritime Business

By HARRIET PARSONS

Maritimers are often accused of carrying a chip on their shoulder. Are there real causes of discontent behind this attitude? Are there sore spots in the Maritimes economy that the rest of Canada cannot afford to ignore?

The answer is "Yes", according to Harriet Parsons, Canadian journalist and economist, who recently made a survey of the Maritime provinces for SATURDAY NIGHT. Growing unemployment is a danger signal, and in seven major trouble spots, international policies, Dominion government action or the decision of business or financial interests in other parts of Canada are involved in the Maritimes situation.

This is the second of four articles on present-day economic conditions in the Maritimes. The next article, dealing with the "New Outlook" in the Maritimes and new industrial developments, will appear in an early issue.

GROWING unemployment in the Maritimes underlines the chronic problem of Canada's three strategic eastern provinces and reveals the basic reason behind the traditional chip-on-the-shoulder attitude of Nova Scotians, New Brunswickers and Prince Edward Islanders toward the Dominion government and central Canada.

The large measure of post-war prosperity which has pervaded the Maritime provinces in the past three years has helped to lessen the "chip". Then the vigorous efforts of Maritime leaders to establish a "new outlook" based on what the Maritimers themselves can do to make the best use of their own resources have had markedly successful results. The launching of new industries, the application of more modern methods, the development of industries keyed to the export trade—all have a buoyant effect on Maritime thinking.

But not far below the surface lurks the old spectre of lack of opportunity for youth in the Maritimes and the steady drain of the best and finest young people to other parts of Canada and the United States. The mantelpieces of the Maritimes are lined with photographs of sons and daughters in Montreal, Toronto, Calgary, Boston, St. Paul and Los Angeles.

To understand the fury with which Maritimers regarded the Dominion government's recent scheme of paying the way of unemployed men from Sydney, Pictou and other Maritime centres to new employment in Ontario or Quebec, you have to realize that the Maritimers' greatest dread is of the young life ebbing away and that their greatest hope is of building conditions in the Maritimes which will provide expanding employment opportunities for youth there.

"And then the government pays them to go away!" the Maritimers say bitterly.

You can argue that it is only sensible to take people to where the employment is. But the Maritimer will reply that the employment could be in the Maritimes, and he will point to actions or decisions by the Dominion government or central Canadian business interests which he claims have hindered rather than helped Maritime industry to provide employment.

So far the actual amount of unemployment in the Maritimes is not great: recent D.B.S. figures give 25,000 unemployed against an employed labor force of 400,000. But compared to the whole Dominion, the Maritimes with one-eleventh of the total employed force has one-sixth of the unemployed.

The time to tackle any problem is while it is small—and past experience has shown that sore spots in the economy of any part of the Dominion are likely to spread and affect the prosperity of all parts of the country. We need to know why unemployment is higher in the Maritimes than in the rest of Canada. Where are the sore spots, and why are they occurring?

In my recent trip through Nova Scotia, New Brunswick and Prince Edward Island I made an extensive survey of the sore spots as they exist at present, and their underlying causes. In each case, I made a particular effort to find out whether the problem was a temporary or basic one; and whether the root of the trouble lay primarily in Maritime hands or whether international policies, Dominion government action or the decisions of business or financial interests in other parts of Canada were partially or wholly responsible.

Seven sore spots appear to be of paramount importance:

Loss of U.K. Market

The loss of the British market for apples and the four-fifths reduction in the amount of Maritime lumber taken by the United Kingdom in 1948 were heavy blows to the Annapolis Valley apple-growers and to the lumber industry in both Nova Scotia and New Brunswick (80 per cent of which is forest area). But these difficulties were viewed as inevitable results of the United Kingdom's economic crisis and were met with good spirit and little or no complaint.

The Annapolis Valley farmers rallied remarkably well and, with Dominion government aid, are carrying out a most extensive program of changing over their apple orchards from the varieties formerly in demand on the British market to those popular in the Canadian and U.S. market, which like their apples "red". Through framework grafting, they expect to be harvesting the new varieties in three years.

The snags in the British market for lumber have temporarily reduced the number engaged in logging, but this jolt to the industry may be just what is needed to stimulate the search for new outlets and the further processing of the rough lumber before marketing, thus ultimately giving more employment.

Loss of Small Industries

By contrast, the closing down of various small factories over a period of many years has caused a great deal of resentment and discouragement in the Maritimes. One must remember that in towns of five to ten thousand population, the closing down of a factory employing 100 people is a major catastrophe, affecting not only those directly employed but their families and friends and the general business climate of the town.

Stories are repeated over and over—the St. Croix, N.B. soap factory that was bought up by one of the big soap companies, operated for a time and then closed down—the closing of many small industries in Amherst, once one of Nova Scotia's most flourishing towns—and many others.

If these industries closed down because they were not operating on an economically sound basis, there can be no just cause for complaint. Maritimers are convinced, however, that many a once-busy little factory did not die a "natural" economic death. Too often, they maintain, these small industries were "squeezed out" or "bought up" by central Canadian

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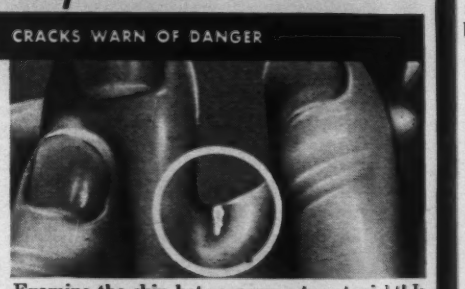
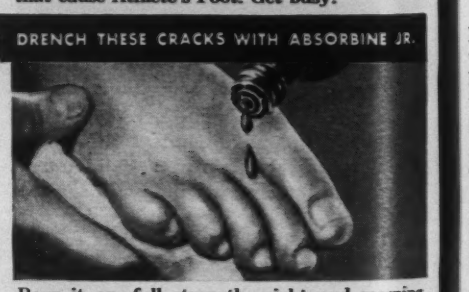
1. It dissolves the perspiration products on which Athlete's Foot organisms thrive. 2. It dries the skin between the toes, discouraging recurrent attacks of Athlete's Foot. 3. It relieves Athlete's Foot itching and pain. 4. It helps heal broken tissue.



Examine the skin between your toes tonight! Is it cracked, raw? These signs often mean that your feet have been infected with the organisms that cause Athlete's Foot. Get busy!



Pour it on, full strength, night and morning. Guard against reinfection. Boil socks at least 15 minutes. Don't share towels or bath mats. In abnormally severe cases, consult your doctor. Get Absorbine Jr. at all drugstores, $1.25.

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interests just because they were successful. It is very hard to evaluate these cases, but that there have been a number of such casualties seems certain—and this has had a profound effect on Maritimers' thinking and has increased their wariness about investing their own capital in new enterprises.

Freight Rates

The rise of 21 per cent in freight rates caused the most recent flare-up of Maritime resentment. The most serious problem facing the Maritimes always has been, and very probably always will be, geography. Separated from the rest of Canada by the toe of Maine, they are much closer to the New England States and are inclined to feel that Confederation cut them off from their natural markets in the eastern States without giving them compensating advantages in trade with central Canada.

Every increase in freight rates accentuates the Maritimes' difficulty by increasing the cost of things which they buy from central Canada and decreasing the return which they can realize on goods sold there. The most serious effects of freight rate increases are felt by agriculture and heavy industries, where freight is a major item of cost.

In some cases, unfortunate Maritimers get it going and coming, a good example being the Halifax manufacturer of peanut butter who has to bring his glass bottles from Montreal and then ship the greater proportion of his finished product back to the central Canadian market.

Transportation Problems

In the Maritimes, there is endless controversy as to whether the Dominion is living up to its Confederation promises with regard to harbors and transportation facilities. This question of federal responsibility is involved in the problem of the "winter ports" of Halifax and Saint John. It also occupies the forefront position in the moot question as to what constitutes adequate communications between two important islands, Prince Edward Island and Cape Breton, and the mainland.

Prince Edward Island, a lush and fertile farming country, must export most of its potatoes, cattle, hogs, etc., to the mainland across Northumberland Straits. Cape Breton, the centre of Nova Scotia's great steel and coal industry, is separated from the rest of the province by the narrow Straits of Canso. Aside from air travel, the only means of transportation from either Island to the mainland is by ferry.

There is a strong movement in Cape Breton for a railway bridge across the Straits of Canso, as recommended by a House of Commons Reconstruction Committee six years ago. It is claimed that such a bridge would greatly increase the prospects for an enlarged coal and steel industry.

Last year, Prince Edward Island got a fine new ferry, the "Abegweit", for the New Brunswick crossing, but they are still agitating for improved ferry services on the Wood Island line to Nova Scotia and for better approaches to the ferry landings. Premier Walter Jones says that Charlottetown Harbor is "being allowed to go to wrack and ruin".

Winter Ports

Halifax and Saint John resent being referred to as "winter ports", for, as their citizens invariably point out, they are really "all-year-round ports"—and during the emergencies of war, were crowded to capacity with shipping at all times of year.

Now they are back to the pre-war level, with five months' steady employment and seven months' unemployment for the large numbers of stevedores and other dock-hands needed for the winter trade. Though some get other temporary work, this seasonal unemployment is a serious problem.

Considerable resentment was felt over the action of the C.N.R. last year in equalizing the freight rates to Portland, Maine, which resulted in a diversion of even some of the winter trade from Halifax and Saint John to the American port.

Under these circumstances, both Halifax and Saint John are pressing the Dominion government for increased facilities as national year-round ports. Saint John is getting a big new pier and new immigration sheds, but feels that the port is not sufficiently mechanized for loading and unloading to meet the competition from eastern U.S. ports.

Shipbuilding

The future of steel shipbuilding in the Maritimes appears to be hanging in the balance. During the war, Halifax and Saint John worked to capacity, building destroyers and landing barges and repairing all kinds of ships. Now the natural slowing down to peacetime levels has been aggravated by the shortage of steel and uncertainty as to the competitive position of the Maritimes' industry when the steel shortage ends.

The Halifax shipyards are now building three ships for the Argentine, but it has taken a year to get the steel to fill the order. They could get more foreign orders right now if they could get more steel; but there is a serious question whether, with present wages and costs, they could get the business when the U.K. and European shipyards are less rushed and steel is more plentiful. They are hit, too, by the U.K. dollar-saving program which has decreased the number of British ships refitting on this side of the Atlantic.

No shipbuilding is now in progress at the Saint John drydocks, but they are doing repair work and building the new wharf in Saint John Harbor. Employment was down from a wartime peak of 1500 to 500 last year. Their failure to get government orders for Maritime shipping, such as the new P.E.I. ferry "Abegweit", is a sore point, especially as they feel they are working at a distinct disadvantage with a wage differential five cents higher than Quebec, which was set originally by the National War Labour Board during the war and which they have never been able to change.

Coal and Steel

The Dominion Steel and Coal Company, with its many subsidiaries, is the largest single industry and biggest employer in the Maritimes, with a total payroll in Nova Scotia of over 20,000. Actually, with the steel mills working at capacity and the coal-mines being completely mechanized (a step approved by both labour and management), the industry may well be viewed as one of the bright spots on the Maritimes' horizon.

The reason for its inclusion among the "sore spots" is because the very size and importance of the industry makes its future development a kingpin in opening up or holding back employment opportunities in the Maritimes. The fact that Dosco is controlled from Montreal gives rise to questions in Maritimes' minds as to whether Maritime interests are always given full consideration in shaping policy.

The coal-miners' union, while recognizing the need for mechanization of the mines to lower costs and improve working conditions, realizes that this will inevitably lead to some reduction in the number employed in the mines and has turned its attention to the possibilities of increased employment in Nova Scotia through the expansion of basic steel production and development of secondary steel industries near the source of coal and steel. In a very well-prepared brief, the United Mine Workers (District Local No. 26) has requested the Government for a study of the problem and recommends nationalization of the steel industry if Dosco fails to undertake an expansion program.

The steel company, on the other hand, is faced by the complicated situation created by the export embargo and continued government allocation of steel, under which they must supply some 12,000 tons of basic steel annually to their own competitors in central Canada for conversion into finished steel products. With world prices considerably higher than domestic, Dosco officials naturally look upon the export market with wistful eyes, but take the attitude that they must have "assured markets" if they are to expand their basic steel capacity. New blast furnaces are not things one builds for a few years' trade; it is an unanswered question whether the export market for steel products is going to be there when the United Kingdom and European countries get back into full production. The future of steel is the biggest question mark in the Maritimes today.

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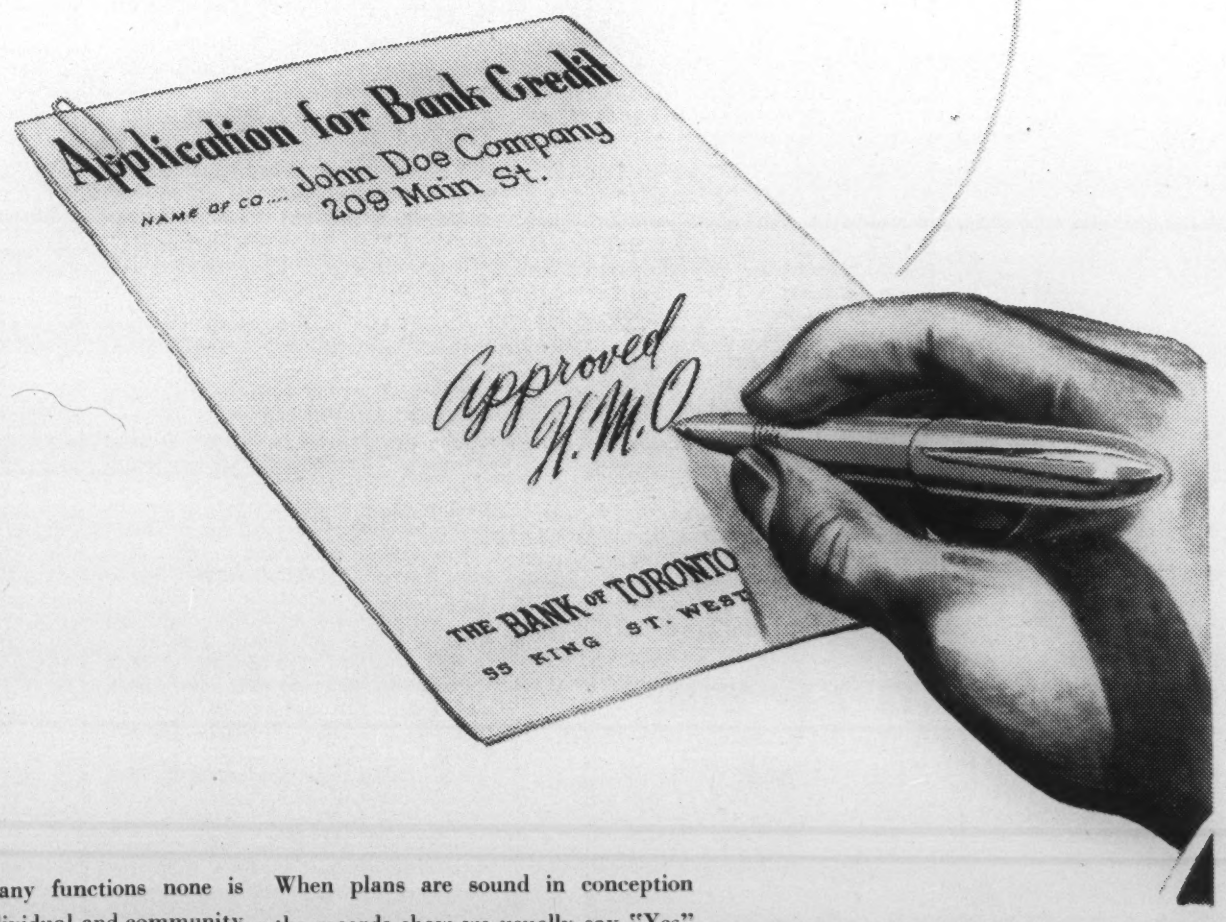

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WASHINGTON LETTER

U.S. Instalment Buying Spree Is Big Factor In Inflation Trend

By JAY MILLER

Washington.

PREDICTIONS of the most bountiful crops in American farm history have been made by agricultural experts and are expected to serve as a check on constantly mounting food prices. This is a favorable development for the Republican Party, well-timed by a beneficent Providence ahead of the November presidential elections.

While it should help to relieve painful tension on the American home-makers' pocketbook, where the price spiral has hurt the most, it remains to be seen if supply and demand will control inflation, as the G.O.P. has contended. Some influential Republicans have heard testimony, particularly in regard to crucial steel prices, that costs were controlled under O.P.A., although the Party has gone all out in trying to refute President Truman's contention that price controls are necessary to prevent the recession or depression predicted by Moscow.

One of the touchiest spots in the inflationary trend is the present instalment buying spree which has caused American consumers to go more heavily into debt on the time-payment plan than ever before in national history.

You can credit the G.O.P. with having the courage to back up its conviction that the U. S. economy is strong and resilient enough to survive without restrictive legislation. Yet it decided to act on instalment credits.

Mr. Truman told his news conference that he disagrees completely with Senator Taft that prices will level off soon. He conceded that the crop report, anticipating a billion-dollar increase in corn production, and bumper yields of other crops, is a bright sign that may bring down food prices.

Mr. Truman described as completely inadequate the Republican-sponsored bill designed to make it tougher for people to go into debt by restoring controls on instalment buying and by raising reserve requirements of Federal Reserve Banks.

He was on a familiar theme when he blasted Congress for failing to give him limited wage, price rationing and other controls, or to pass the Taft-Ellender-Wagner housing law and Federal aid to education.

Red Herrings?

He demonstrated his determination to stick to the housing-prices platform when he reiterated his charge that the spy trials were "red herrings" designed to distract the public from the real problem of living costs. Governor Thomas A. Dewey lost no time in exploiting the President's opposition to the Communist investigations, by declaring that the people are "shocked" by the President's determination to keep personnel information from Congress.

While the pros and cons of campaign issues are being debated, American consumers are confronted with the problem of meeting day-to-day living costs. Wartime-purchased Savings Bonds have been cashed in to buy goods on credit. Savings have been depleted.

Homes have been bought at double their pre-inflation value. New cars, still scarce, are coming steadily from production lines and are making inroads into family savings.

It is understandable how the total of instalment credit has jumped about 15 per cent above last year's increase. There was a rise of around $2,300,000,000 reported as of June-July. The credit rise has been keeping company on the graph with the line recording rising cost of living.

Here is how it happens: Mrs. America's radio has been tuning in more static than Crosby. The ads say all she needs is her old radio and a few dollars down. It requires little more than a phone call or a trip to her favorite store, and she can have the new $275 number in her parlor. It will take her a couple of years to pay for it, but she is enjoying it while Papa is paying.

She may have been using an old model washing machine. Finally she succumbs to those ads describing the new automatic numbers, which do everything but iron the wash. And she insists on getting an automatic machine to do the ironing. That adds only a few dollars more a week to the family instalment bill, but it places several hundred dollars more on the family indebtedness.

American living is geared to a generous amount of instalment buying, but Governor R. M. Evans of the Federal Reserve Board indicated to a House Banking Committee that the nation has had more than its share when he commented:

"During the three years since V-J Day, the American public has gone into debt more rapidly than in any other period in its history."

There are two inferences to be drawn from this remark. Higher prices have made it difficult or impossible for people to pay all cash for their large purchases, hence savings have been used up. That is what happens when Mrs. A. bought that new radio, washer and ironer. Secondly, it appears that many people may be in too deep on instalment credit and may go under if they are committed to pay too high prices for goods and the whole price structure drops.

Families with a $3,000 a year income were living on wages and income right after the war. They could get by under existing prices on that much. Then as prices went up they began using up wartime savings. In the last two years of soaring prices, the family dollar has had to be spread even farther. The result is that families in the $5,000 or $7,500 group have also dipped into their savings. Surveys reveal that a fourth of all American families are spending more than they earn.

High prices have been one cause, but another is the increasing availability of durable goods.

New "Regulation W"?

In wartime, "Regulation W" required that a one-third down payment be made on most consumer items, such as automobiles, refrigerators, sewing machines, vacuum cleaners, ironers, dish washers, air conditioners, and radios.

Under the new regulation which was virtually the only concession of the Republican Congress to a Democratic demand for controls, it is likely that the one-third down payment will again be required on many of these products. The Federal Reserve Board will have power to designate which will require higher down payments and which must be paid for in cash.

Production is the reason that it is now possible to offer consumer goods at low down payments. Production has stimulated competition between sellers. There is rivalry once more to make sales. Paradoxically, it is the same production that many have claimed is the answer to inflation, through the "law of supply and demand."

With credit outstripping production of goods, Mr. Evans warns that "the increase in instalment credit is significant because it is taking place notwithstanding the fact that the output of consumers' durable goods is no longer growing."

He cited a rise of 85 per cent in durable goods, accompanied by a 65 per cent increase in instalment credit. During 1947, credit went up 55 per cent, but there was only a third raise in durable goods production.

Here is the expected result of the return of controls: The buyer will think twice about buying that expensive washer or radio, for the simple reason that he probably cannot afford to pay cash or a high down payment. He will thus have fewer debts and may again accumulate savings.

Those who suffered most in the 1929 crash were the people who had bought heavily on time and had piles of bills to meet over a long period.

It is not anticipated that a change in the present situation will be as drastic as 1929, but losses of jobs, or reductions in income, will have the same destructive effect. Those time-payment purchases will go back to the stores from whence they came if the payments are not met.

Most tragic event of the present inflationary spree is the fact that many people are going heavily into long-term debt trying to buy homes. Many are committed to instalments that are right up to the limit or beyond their ability to pay.

The grey market in steel, whereby speculators working on the fringes of the industry have been able to push steel prices up several hundred dollars a ton, has been the subject of Congressional hearings conducted by Representative W. Kingsland Macy of New York.

Representative Kingsland is a good Republican, and his committee's findings should have an audience in G.O.P. policy circles. Yet it remains to be seen what effect the price situation will have on the November voting.

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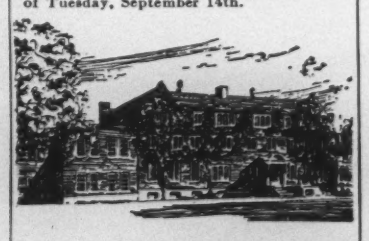
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Leaps From Moving Train To Save Drowning Boy
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D. L. WAGNER
OF ST. THOMAS, ONTARIO
Performs daring rescue of 7-year-old boy from quarry

The freight train chugged laboriously along the C.P.R. line near St. Mary's, Ontario. Trainman D. L. Wagner, riding atop one of the cars, was suddenly startled by the sound of shouting. Several boys, obviously excited, were standing at the edge of a deep, water-filled quarry . . . pointing downwards at someone in the water.

DIVES 30 FEET INTO QUARRY

Realizing that something was seriously wrong, Wagner leaped from the moving train and ran to the top of the quarry. 30 feet below, floundering in the water, was a young boy. Without even taking time to remove his shoes, the trainman dove to the rescue . . . and after several attempts managed to bring the almost unconscious youngster to the surface . . . and then in to the edge of the quarry and safety.

The heroic action of this 32-year-old trainman has already been brought to the attention of his employers. We are proud to express our appreciation of his gallantry by paying tribute to D. L. Wagner of St. Thomas, Ontario, through the presentation of The Dow Award.

In a matter of seconds the gallant trainman had covered the distance to the quarry. Then, not even pausing to remove his shoes, he dove 30 feet into the water below.

After several attempts, Wagner succeeded in bringing the 7-year-old, semi-conscious youngster to the surface . . . and then swam with him to to the quarry's edge where the lad soon recovered.

THE DOW AWARD is a citation for outstanding heroism and includes, as a tangible expression of appreciation, a $100 Canada Savings Bond. Winners are selected by the Dow Award Committee, a group of editors of leading Canadian newspapers.

The DOW AWARD
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LIGHTER SIDE

Comics and the Elsie Books

By MARY LOWREY ROSS

THE battle of the comic books usually takes place in three stages, with parents on one side and youth and the organized comic press on the other.

In the opening stage, the modern parent doesn't forbid comic books. Instead he buys a shelf full of illustrated children's classics, ranging from "A Child's Garden of Verse" to "Robinson Crusoe" and leaves them about within easy reach (Don't frustrate substitute.) His hope is that Junior, if exposed to the good will naturally reject the inferior. As a rule however nothing comes of it. Junior glances over his new library, observes that the illustrations are linked by an unconscionable amount of text, and goes right back to his comic books.

So it is the parent who is frustrated, and a frustrated parent is likely to lose his head. At this point he usually forbids comic books in the house. If he is the reasoning type of parent he will point out to Junior that comics will destroy his taste for decent reading and that eventually his brains will become as addled as the pages of his favorite literature. He usually adds that at Junior's age he himself had read the complete works of Sir Walter Scott.

Junior's answer to this is that all the kids read comic books.

The parent is licked at this point, but he doesn't recognize it yet. He continues to forbid the importation, reading or circulation of comic books in his own home, and Junior goes off to read comic books at the neighbors, occasionally sneaking home a copy to be read by flashlight under the bedclothes.

Eventually they reach a compromise. Since Junior is clearly an addict, the only thing to do is to allow him to read comic books at home, under supervision. He is now permitted to buy animal-funnies sponsored by the Parent-Teachers Association and Bible stories in comic book form. From now on of course the battle is lost, for comic books are not only the literature but the currency of the neighborhood set, and any smart operator can easily parley the Story of Elijah into Superman, by working on some of the unsupervised babies around the corner. The house is now flooded with comic books of every type, all looking as discolored and degraded as the rags from which they were originally processed. When he can bring himself to examine them, the parent usually discovers that the animal-funnies and the Bible comics are exactly as distorted and illiterate as Captain Marvel and Western Detective.

•

PARENTS now feel that it is time for group action. So they hurry off to their Home and School and Local Council meetings where they push through resolutions designed to check the pollution at the source. If they are sufficiently outraged and excited they sometimes succeed in having legislation passed forbidding the importation and distribution of a special condemned list. They then relax and wait for the law to take its course.

They wait for six months, and then discover that nothing has happened. Nothing whatever. The living-room floor is still buried under a deep mulch of comics and down at the corner tobacconist's the shelves still bloom flagrantly with super-crime, super-murder, and super-detection. At this stage the parent usually gives up. He may conclude that since there is clearly no relationship between comics and human intelligence and direction, one can expect them to proliferate out of their own compost and breed like flies. Or he may discover on inquiry that human intelligence of a sort has actually been at work, that the plates have been flown across the border and the comics made up, quite legitimately, on this side.

This discovery is of no use to him. He has learned by this time that as long as there is a fanatical demand on the one hand and an unlimited willingness to supply on the other, legislation is worse than useless. Comic books will come in anyway, probably in covered trucks at dead of night, with shots exchanged at the border. His final conclusion will probably be that it is better for his eight-year-old child to buy his comics legally across the counter than to involve himself in shady transactions with some swarthy stranger operating at the rear of a garage.

WHEN I was a small girl all the small girls in our block read Elsie Books.

For a long time our reading of the Elsie Books went unchallenged. This was because Elsie was, morally, the most irreproachable heroine that ever found her way into fiction. She was in fact a perfect hobgoblin of morality; and while the adults approved of Elsie because of her incorruptible rightness, we children adored her because in any moral conflict Elsie always triumphed over the adults. (They were a secular-minded group who saw no harm in playing the piano on a Sunday, a violation which Elsie abhorred.) Elsie herself was a pure psychosomatic who could always win her point by fainting and striking her head or by falling into a brain-fever, which brought the adults round on the run. Naturally her life represented any ten-year-old child's dream of a fat role.

If anything could have corrupted childhood's sense of both literature and life, it was probably the Elsie Books; but I don't remember that they were ever condemned on that ground. They came into disfavor when an adult happened to open an Elsie Book at a chapter devoted to a croquet tournament among the international set on the Dinsmore estate. In this episode one of the British visitors was discovered cheating. Worse still, the author made it clear that this was just the sort of behavior to be expected of British visitors. This was too much for our loyal community. The Elsie Books were promptly labelled anti-British and put on the banned list.

Naturally the neighborhood traffic in Elsie Books went on more furiously than ever. They were bound in boards, which meant they could stand a lot of handling, and they were compact and drab-colored and could easily be slipped into and out of the house under our blouses.

We were, of course, carefully "exposed" to better reading. I read "Pickwick Papers" endlessly, adoring it for its early comic-strip sequences. (Mr. Winkle on skates, for instance, is pure comic-strip—Gulp, Whoosh, Bam!) And I read and re-read "Jane Eyre" shuddering with undiminished delight over Mrs. Rochester's "empurpled visage" as it flamed over Jane in the candle-light. But there was never a time during that period when I wasn't ready to discard Dickens or the Brontes for the Elsie Books.

Then I suddenly sickened of Elsie. I had reached into that agglutinous candy-bag too often and I couldn't take any more. I couldn't stand even the sight of the drab covers with the flaked and tarnished gilt lettering. I never looked inside an Elsie Book again.

Now when I see the children lying stomach down on the living-room rug, revolving bubble gum and absorbing comics I remember Elsie and take heart. Maybe if they are exposed long enough and often enough to space detectives, Western lawbreakers, stratosphere gangsters and bosomy red-fleshed girls, they will sicken of them too. It isn't much of a hope but it is the only one in sight.

• •

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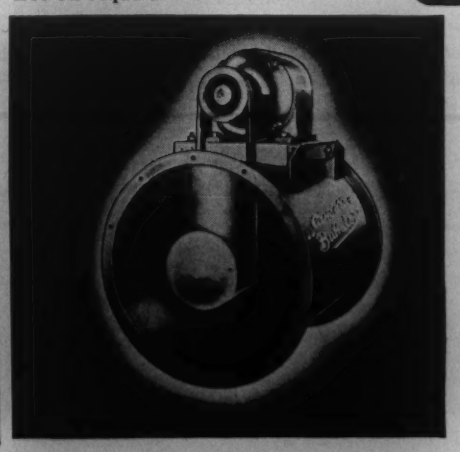

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French Foreign Legion Stands Guard Again

By G. D. K. McCORMICK

France's Foreign Legion is up to strength again. In the desert training posts of French North Africa ex-servicemen from the world over are learning the tried methods of the Legion. Its officers are hard-bitten, efficient, first-class soldiers.

Mr. McCormick visited Sidi-bel-Abbes, the headquarters for the Legion, and saw how a new recruit is trained. Though paid little by our standards, the Legionnaire values the comradeship of the Legion highly.

Sidi-bel-Abbes, Algeria.

I HAVE just spent a day with some of the world's toughest soldiers—the over-romanticised but never over-estimated men of France's Foreign Legion.

At the Legion's headquarters in the cobble-streeted town of Sidi-bel-Abbes in Western Algeria I have seen something of the daily life of the Legionnaire. After 103 years' eventful history the Legion was disbanded in 1940 after the fall of France. It was not until 1944 that it was re-established, and today it has regained its normal complement of 24,000 officers and men.

The camaraderie of the Legion is renowned, but I might add that it is no narrow team spirit, and is extended equally to ex-Servicemen of all nationalities. "You are an ex-Serviceman," I was told. "Then you are our guest." And the hospitality of the Legion is boundless. Nationality is no barrier in this international force.

There is, however, one formality to which a journalist is expected to conform—the tradition of anonymity. The Legion has nothing to hide. It is, in fact, eager to show the outside exactly how it lives and fights. But no publicity for individuals is the unwritten code.

I met a Scotsman with a pure Glaswegian accent—a redbearded giant who has seen many campaigns. To his comrades and to me, however, he was just "Jacques". Maybe his original name was Dougal or Donald, but he wasn't talking. Beyond the admission that he was once a docker at Gourock I got no information.

There are few Britishers in the Legion. These few are mostly Scots, Irish or Welsh. Germans have always predominated, but ex-Nazis and stormtroopers are banned from joining. I am told that Germans number about 40 per cent of the total personnel now that recruiting offices have been opened in the French zones of Germany and Austria.

Undesirables Purged

There are many ex-Spanish Republicans and other political exiles. Russians are to be found fairly often, but Frenchmen who volunteer usually do so as Belgians. The ranks of the Legion do not number as many reformed criminals and desperadoes as before, but on the other hand writers, professors, priests and deserters from other armies are numerous.

I was told by an officer that since the re-establishment of the Legion there has been a purge of the ranks for any undesirable characters. Many Russians have been released and repatriated.

The Legionnaire recruits are sent to the H.Q. at Sidi-bel-Abbes, where each man is given a bonus of $60 before he starts his service. This sounds an excellent way of starting an Army career, but from that day it is some years before the "Bleu" (Legionnaire slang for a recruit) sees much more money. He gets his keep and pay amounts to a bare 9c a day, hardly enough to buy him cigarettes and wine at canteen prices.

Once in the Legion, though, there is not very much on which he can spend money. He only sees the big towns occasionally. Long periods are spent out at lonely desert outposts. Almost his first job is several months' toughening up at the Desert outposts of Beni-Qunif, Taroudant or Saada.

Said one Legionnaire to me: "The first six months are the worst. After that everything becomes just a matter of routine, and you lose all sense of the old ways of life. You enlist for five years and by the end of that time you begin to wonder whether you can face a return to civilization."

Deserters are few because the penalty if they are caught—and it is indeed a rarity for a Legionnaire to get away with desertion—is forced labour at the Colomb-Bechar penitentiary with long periods of standing in the open sun.

A Legionnaire who serves three terms—15 years—receives a pension wherever he chooses to live. The veterans are permitted to grow long beards and are given a good deal of latitude. Not many men do more than two terms' service. The life is too tough.

The officers are without exception first-class soldiers with the highest reputations, and the majority of them are French. From time to time distinguished aristocrats have joined the Legion, the most famous being Prince Aage of Denmark, who died recently. He followed in the family tradition for it was his great-grandfather, King Louis Philippe of France, who founded the Legion in 1831. Two blood relations of King George VI serve as officers in the Legion today.

At Sidi-bel-Abbes the visitor is always proudly shown the Legion's most cherished relic—the wooden arm of a Captain Danjou, who was killed in the battle of Camerone. This relic is preserved in a glass case, but is brought out once a year for the battle anniversary.

Legionnaires who are sent out of Africa on service probably enjoy better conditions than their comrades in the *bled* (Desert). For the latter the only relaxation is to be found in occasional visits to the cabarets and wine saloons of Biskra, Tunis and Algiers. When they go in search of relaxation, Legionnaires invariably go together and rarely separate. They find it hard to shake off the communal life.

There is no doubt that this is the most successful international military formation ever raised, and one in which loyalty is unflagging and unfailing in the hardest times. The tougher the job on hand, the better the Legionnaire likes it.

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Restore Self-Confidence In Indians Of Canada

By ANTHONY WALSH

In June a parliamentary committee brought in its report on Canada's 126,000 Indians. Recommendations for changes in the Indian policy included full Canadian citizenship, voting rights, liquor purchasing privileges, and white man's schools for Indian children. In the next session of parliament the proposals will probably be made law.

The writer has spent twelve years among B.C.'s Okanagan Indians, teaching and doing research in Indian culture. For a year's survey of U.S. Indian administration and education, he has been elected a Research Associate of the Laboratory of Anthropology of Santa Fe, New Mexico.

THE Joint Committee of the Senate and the House of Commons which has been studying the Indian Act recently presented its recommendations for changes. Because of their fairness, sincerity and earnestness, much good feeling has resulted on the part of the Indians and those Canadians who are interested in the affairs of the Indians. The task of revising the Indian Act will be a gigantic one, demanding the utmost care and consideration to remedy the mistakes of the past that we as a nation have made in the handling of the Indian question. We can only hope that some reforms will be put into effect as speedily as possible. However, there are others that will require much time and careful thought before they can be carried through successfully. It can be borne in mind that no over-all policy will bring about a solution, because of the diversity of the means of livelihood among the different regional groups. These may be divided into four main classes: fishing, trapping, agriculture, and stock-raising.

It is most important that a specially trained and sympathetic type of people be attracted to Indian work, for only through intensive study and good team-work will they be able to give back to the Indians confidence in their own abilities, something that has been lacking for a long period. There is an urgent need, on the part of the personnel of the Indian Department, for a greater realization of the complex background of the different tribes throughout Canada. It is also essential that summer schools be held for officials and teachers, whereby they can get a greater understanding of the past culture of the Indians.

(The recent recommendations of the parliamentary committee would encourage Indian bands to manage their own taxes and finances, and the larger and more advanced ones to incorporate as municipalities.)

During a recent survey I made among the Pueblo, Navajo and Hopi Indians of the U.S., I was much impressed by the high calibre of the field personnel of both the Indian and Navajo Service. They took into account that they were working with a people who were willing to cooperate, providing that they fully understood what was involved. One anthropologist, through writing and lecturing in applied anthropology, has done an outstanding job and has succeeded in opening the eyes of many employees as to the causes of their failure in some of their undertakings.

Jobs in Administration

Within the next few years we are likely to see a number of Indians being given positions within the Indian Department. Great caution will be needed in the proper placing of these employees. The U.S. Indian Service has discovered through experience that its most successful Indians have got off to a good start by working with people belonging to a tribe other than their own. Once they have got sufficient experience, and have gained confidence in their own ability, they have been given positions of importance among their own people.

I recall with interest three Indian employees whose work will bear much fruit within a few years. One was an educational supervisor, the second, a principal of a day school with six teachers under his jurisdiction, while the third was a farm agent. Although highly trained in their respective fields, they had retained much of the philosophy of their own people. By careful study and great patience they were attempting to bridge the gap between the old men who still hold the reins of tribal government, and the young people who have been away in the services and war work or are returning from schools and colleges. They are pondering over matters such as confront ourselves: juvenile delinquency, the liquor question, law and order, recreation, libraries and entertainment. I could not help but think, that if there are solutions to these problems, these men, by seeing both sides of the matter, are in a much better position to solve them than we are.

Education

Are we giving enough thought to an education that will be suitable for our native people? We have to remember that the majority of our Indians want a continuation of the reserve system, consequently most of the children now attending school will spend most of their adult life on the reserves. Because of this, we should plan, through guidance and training, to assist them to raise their standard of living and to make full use of the resources of their land. Those children that show ability and the desire for higher education should be prepared along the same lines as the white children of their province, for it is from this group that the future teachers and leaders would come. For the time-being we should sidetrack the training of lawyers and doctors and concentrate on the development of group leaders, who would be in a position to assist in the sharing of the burden of trying to solve the many and varied problems on their own reserves.

Many of our outstanding Indians of today have little or no education, but they possess a wealth of common sense, intelligence and integrity. They have also a thorough understanding of the situations that are responsible for many of their difficulties. We have been lax in the past in not taking advantage of their knowledge, but instead have ignored them and plunged ahead, maintaining that the only solution was through the application of the methods of the white man. Because of these natural leaders, the prospects for adult education are particularly bright, providing that we can get the cooperation of the universities.

The work being done in the field of sociology by the Departments of Extension of the western universities is of a high order. If they could arrange round-table discussions and lectures that deal with the everyday life of the Indians, both the Indian Department and the people would benefit greatly from such undertakings.

The Liquor Question

From the time of Noah down to the present day mankind has been battling with the liquor problem. It affects not only the Indians but also the people of the whole world. We all know that, although the Indians are prohibited from buying liquor, they can acquire all they desire, providing they are willing to pay the price that the bootleggers and suppliers demand for it. During the war, the boys in the services were allowed to consume liquor. Is it not asking too much of human nature, that a man who for three or four years has been given the opportunity of drinking, should be suddenly expected to refrain from it?

Should the time come when the Indians are allowed to purchase liquor at the stores, the problem would still be unsolved, because it would be taken to the reserves, where, if drinking were to be controlled, every second man would have to be a policeman.

I've thought often about a conversation I had with a Pueblo Indian who stated that when he was a youngster he looked forward to the day when he could get drunk and ride around the plaza yelling and hooting. He stated that he changed his outlook when his parents gave him the opportunity of getting a higher education.

Then he said something about which I had thought much, but had never been able to solve: "We have to prepare for the day when the Indians will be able to drink freely as the white people, and the only way we can do this is through education in the home and in the schools."

Much of this work will have to be carried out by the Indians themselves and the responsibility of maintaining law and order on the reserves will have to be placed in their hands. We will have to say, "If you want to take advantage of the privilege of drinking, you must see that your people drink in moderation." During the transition period there is bound to be a trying time, but we cannot retain the present system, whereby the Indians consume their liquor as speedily as possible, a practice which results only in widespread drunkenness.

We must give the Indians the opportunity of attempting to work out their solutions and to stand on their own feet. To do this we will have to change our approach. It will not be easy to overcome the present mistakes of administration, whereby chiefs and councillors are only figureheads and lack real authority. It is to be hoped that the new recommendations, if they become law, will renew self-confidence in our Indians.

Furthermore, the old Indian policy has been costly for what Canada has been getting for its expenditures. The bill was $5 million in 1926 but it has risen to $22 million this year. And the Indian population is increasing at the rate of 1500 a year!

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Q. What does a blood count tell your doctor?

A. Checking the number, size, shape, and condition of your blood cells is called a blood count. The number of red cells and the amount of hemoglobin in them is one of the indices which help reveal your general physical condition. A count of white cells may be of value in diagnosing certain diseases. It is sometimes combined with the sedimentation test, which establishes the time taken by blood cells to settle.

Q. What will chemical analysis of the blood show?

A. Your blood is composed chiefly of water, salt, sugar, fat, and proteins. Chemical analysis of the blood is used to determine whether or not these and other components are present in normal amounts. This is important in aiding the diagnosis of certain diseases. For example, excessive sugar, salts or waste products in the blood indicate conditions requiring medical treatment.

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DEAR MR. EDITOR

Blaming Labor's Reduced Hours Ignores Gains of Technology

YOUR "Editor's Chair" (S.N., Aug. 7) entitled "The Present Inflation is Produced by Labor's Reduction of Hours" should draw a lot of comment. I for one disagree with it heartily.

When our firm made its last reduction in working hours, from a 48 to a 45 hour week, it did so on the union's undertaking that there would be no decrease in production. This undertaking was honored, and the company proceeded with the installation of an incentive plan, so that today we are producing double what was turned out prior to the reduction in hours, with an increase in the number of employees of about 20 per cent.

Or to take an example from another field, last Saturday afternoon I worked for a couple of hours with a farmer on his combine, harvesting oats. We took off the crop at about the same rate as two men would have done in the old days, one on a binder and one stooking, but at the end of the day under the old system the oats would still have to be pitched onto a wagon, hauled to the barn, stored in a mow, forked out of the mow again to a threshing machine.

But you don't have to take my word for it. Let me quote from a paper presented by Ralph Presgrave, York Knitting Mills Limited, Toronto, to the 77th Annual General Meeting of The Canadian Manufacturers' Association. He said, in part, " . . . it is quite easy to see we could at least, in ordinary arithmetic, maintain our pre-war standards of living with a working week of approximately 25 hours".

I submit that your editorial overlooks the fact of what Mr. Presgrave called "the gains of technology".

Hamilton, Ont. A. R. THOMPSON

The "Haves"

I HAVE had occasion previously to address to you some of my observations on the flat intonation and sloppy diction of Canadians, particularly the young and more particularly the women. I have long suspected that a very large part of the blame for this must be apportioned to the teachers of the country. I am glad to note that this view is shared by some of your eminent contributors.

I realize that the perversion has become altogether too widespread to have any hope of improvement or mitigation but may I, for my own satisfaction at least, protest against the irregular and illiterate use of the word "have". Presumably the instructors of our young inform them that use of the phrase "We ain't got it" is not universally acceptable. Why, then, do they not seek to eliminate the equally offensive "We don't have it"?

May I leave you with one terrible thought? Will tomorrow's soldiers, as they sally forth with song on their lips, alter that classic line of "The Quartermaster Stores" to "I do not have my specs with me"?

Victoria, B.C. THOMAS W. HOPKINS

Subsidizing Butter

PERMIT me to make the following comments on your editorial and article on the oleomargarine question (S.N., July 31):

(1) CCF *News* . . . stated specifically that it was presenting the farmers' point of view, since the Canadian press, as a whole, is giving a one-sided picture.

(2) Your article stated "As far as the writer has been able to discover, support for continuance of the ban has come from the dairy interests, that is, the middle men, rather than the farmers" and you quote a statement dated 1922. Without much effort you could have found a resolution passed at the 1948 annual meeting of the Ontario Federation of Agriculture supporting the ban and giving substantial reasons for it.

(3) Your article states that margarine "*sold* in the United States at 25.5 cents per pound wholesale." Why not give the current selling price? Peanut oil, used in the manufacture of margarine, is currently selling for 20 cents a pound in Canada, margarine manufactured from peanut oil at this price might sell at closer to 60 cents a pound than to 45 cents, which is the figure often suggested.

(4) Your editorial is correct in stating that the CCF "Would like to make butter cheaper by means of a subsidy". Why pooh-pooh that? Why not remind your readers that until recently shortening and soap were subsidized substantially through a subsidy on oil? If it is right to subsidize shortening and soap, what is wrong with subsidizing butter? Why not say that when the subsidy on oil was removed shortening jumped overnight from 31 cents a pound to 47 cents a pound? (See Toronto *Star*, Aug. 5, 1948). To reduce the cost of living and provide an adequate supply of edible fats, why not retain or restore subsidies?

(5) Farmers, while generally supporting the ban, are considering an agreement to lift the ban on a *quid pro quo* basis. This simply means that the removal of the ban may be accompanied by the opening of export markets for Canadian dairy products, so that what the public might save on "bread spread" it will pay out in higher meat and milk prices.

The arguments are not as one sided as your article suggests. The recommendations of the CCF Provincial Council are intended to provide for protection of our farm economy and cheaper "bread spread" for the Canadian consumer. They were not advanced as the only or ideal solutions, but were put forward as possible solutions, considering all the factors involved. I suggest that this is more than any other political party has done.

Toronto, Ont. MORDEN LAZARUS
Provincial Secretary
Ontario CCF.

Fakir

YOUR editorial "Let the Fon Have His Fun" (S.N., July 17) and the additional celebration in verse "The Fon of Bikom" (S.N., July 31) brings to mind another widely-known character of the same ilk. Many of your readers will no doubt recall that prewar contributor to the gaiety of nations, the Fakir of Ipi, who was an especial joy to radio announcers. Some statistician with no more pressing problem might now calculate the relative publicity prestige, in newspaper space and radio time, of the Fon vs. the Fakir.

Sarnia, Ont. HENRY WILLIAMS

Sleeping Hen

I NOTICED recently, in an advertisement in your paper by the Bell Telephone Company, an illustration of an operator equipped with a perfectly sensible headset. In this device the transmitter was supported by a stiff wire connecting it with the earphone, thus permitting the operator proper speaking facility coupled with complete freedom of head movement.

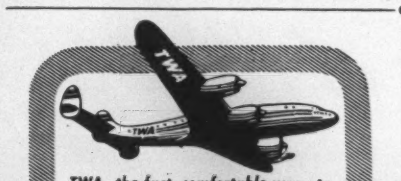
I would like now to draw the attention of the railway companies to this device. Their reservation clerks, serving the public, inevitably engage in long and delayed telephone conversations before completing the transaction. In accomplishing this they tuck the transmitter of the conventional combined-transmitter-earphone under their jaws. From this unbecoming and paralytic posture they deal with the customers. I tremble to think what unknown occupational diseases may result. Also I would feel more comfortable in dealing with something which resembled a human being more than a sleeping hen.

Toronto, Ont. WILBERT P. RANDALL

LET HIM SLEEP ON HIS OWN TWO FEET

THE Modern Child (each book explains)
Is something that a parent trains
To independence, self-reliance,
Doing things for himself, defiance
Of apron-strings and indecision.
Softness he holds in deep derision,
And that is why the little dear,
This tough, resourceful pioneer,
This débrouillard, your firm-jawed son,
Gets absolutely damn-all done.
He cannot cook or joke or fight,
He cannot (strictly) read and write,
He cannot kill and skin a rabbit,
He cannot make a chance and grab it,
He cannot grow his share of food,
He cannot tell when he is rude;
At judging things he makes pretence
But cannot tell what's evidence;
He splits no fuel, he dusts no shelf;
He cannot even amuse himself
Except with money for a show
And for a bedroom radio.
He turns the radio on, resplendent,
With "Go to hell. I'm independent."

DAVID BROCK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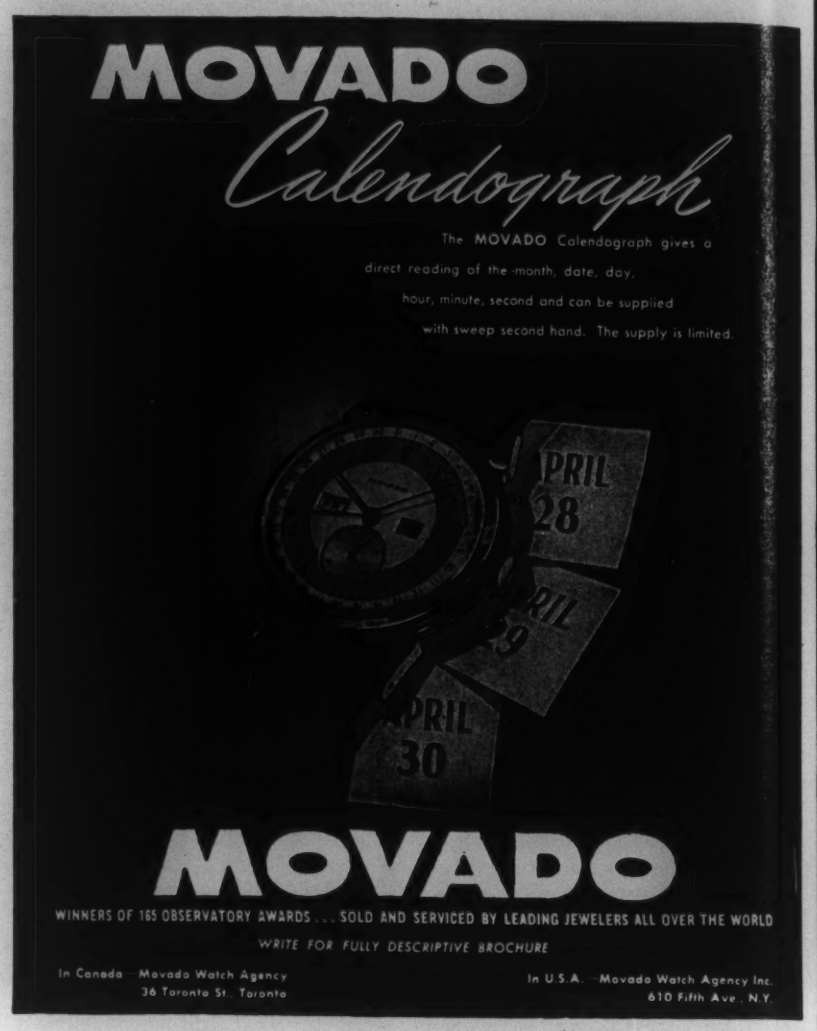
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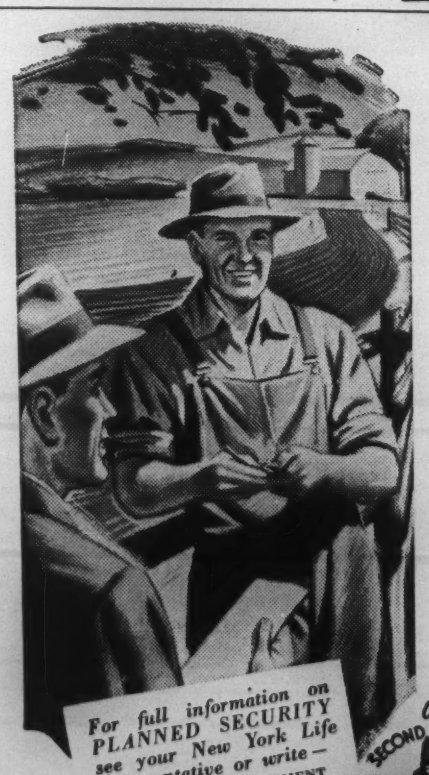
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BOOKS ON WORLD AFFAIRS

A Novel Which Spans Soviet Era And A Warning On Germany

By WILLSON WOODSIDE

UNFINISHED HISTORY—by R. W. Keyserlingk—*Palm*—$3.25.

THE NAZAROVS — by Markoosha Fischer — *Musson*—$3.00.

COME HAMMER, COME SICKLE!—by Sir Paul Dukes—*Cassell*—$3.00.

RUSSIA, THE GIANT THAT CAME LAST—by Joshua Kunitz—*Dodd, Mead*—$6.00.

RUSSIAN RADICALS LOOK TO AMERICA, 1825-1894—by David Hecht—*Saunders*—$5.00.

THE NEW SLAVERY—by Hoffman Nickerson—*Doubleday*—$4.00.

POLITICS IN PITCAIRN—by W. K. Hancock—*Macmillan*—$2.75.

"BOB" KEYSERLINGK, well-known to Canadian newsmen as head of the B.U.P. organization, comes from a famous family of German Balts, which includes his much-travelled philosopher uncle, Hermann von Keyserling. He has on occasion kept some of us up late at night with the story of his family. Now he has put it between the covers of a book, believing that in the 600-year story of this family there is the story of all Europe, while his own story is the climax of theirs.

He claims that this is not a family history, not an autobiography, and not a history of the twentieth century; his aim is merely "to illustrate history in terms of the individual, who does not change from place to place or from age to age." The result is, however, a curious combination of all of these. Certainly it is an unusual treatment; just as certainly it is a fascinating tale.

It begins with a Keyserlingk who, after returning from the Third Crusade, joined the Order of the Brethren of the Sword to seize new lands along the Baltic and found the city of Riga. But the real sweep of the book is from that "Red Sunday" in St. Petersburg in 1905, during whose riot and massacre he was born; through the First World War, which he views as a patriot of the Russian Empire; the Bolshevik Revolution; the Kolchak regime, which found the family in Vladivostok where his father owned and operated a coastal fleet; exile in Japan and Shanghai; search for a new start in life in Canada; and return to Europe to be plunged as a newspaperman into the maelstrom of the Hitler era in Berlin.

The adventures are exciting, and the comment ranges far and wide, from the effect on the white man's status in China when "a wave of destitute Russians was washed into a world where the white man's credit needed only his signature and the white man's word was a command," to the decay of the fabric of Europe after the First World War, leaving "a gaping vacuum of a de-Christianized civilization . . . into which Hitler and Stalin stepped with the conviction that hatred was a stronger motive force than love."

Unreal World

Perhaps the most impressive chapters are those in which he returns to visit the unreal world in which his now impoverished relations and their fellow German baronial families lived, in the new Baltic States; and those telling of his entry into the field of big-time journalism just at the right moment and in the right place—Berlin, 1930—under the able tutelage of Edgar Mowrer, Knickerbocker, Ebbutt and his own U.P. chief, Frederick Kuh.

For a couple of weeks before I got around to reading "The Nazarovs" I was treated to enthusiastic exclamations about what a wonderful book it was. I declined to get excited, for had I not glanced over the cast of characters on the back of the jacket and seen that it was essentially a political treatise on what the Revolution did to the Russian people, with characters selected to represent every class and group in society?

That is, of course, what Markoosha Fischer has done. But how she has carried it off! These people live and breathe, love and suffer and die, and you find yourself completely engrossed in the story of what happens to them, as human beings. I have noticed a number of reviews which say that it isn't a great novel, it is not a "War and Peace." It seems significant that the reviewers considered whether or not it was a great novel. The least one can say is that it will stand as the "War and Peace" of the Bolshevist era until a greater novel comes along.

It is a story which could only be told by one of keen intelligence, warm sympathy and deep compassion, who had herself gone through this great struggle for a better world and bitter disillusionment with the new tyranny. And the writer is, of course, the Russian girl whom Louis Fischer married during his long stay in the Soviet Union; though it is obvious that his personal acquaintance with many of the leading personalities and his deep knowledge of the politics of that period have been drawn upon.

The viewpoint is that of an idealistic socialist, at first inclined towards the more moderate Social Revolutionaries, later putting great hope in Lenin, finally seeing everything destroyed by the lies and uniformity imposed on the young and the boot-licking terror imposed on the older people, on anyone who remembered the earlier goals, by Stalin. One may wonder, however, whether the idealistic socialists, so very few in number, could in fact have led this great and uneducated population to their dream world of equality and a fair share for all, against the great difficulties of an unfinished war and the impoverishment arising from it, against the White opposition and the chaos of an overturned social order.

Through the Struggle

After all, the intelligentsia who had fostered the revolution agreed so little on the road to take into the future that old Anton Nazarov, after listening for years to the arguments of his children and their friends, could only ask them on the overthrow of the Tsar: "Are you finally pleased? Are all of you pleased for once, at the same time, and about the same thing?"

From there on the story becomes grim and gripping, the clash of ideas portrayed by the course which the various members of the Nazarov connection take, and the struggle of every-day life illuminated by those details which only a person who had been through it could provide. No one who is interested in Soviet Russia—and who is not?—can afford to pass up this book.

The little book, "Come Hammer, Come Sickle," is quite a different dish, but also extremely good in its way. It might be sub-titled, How to Win When You Argue About Soviet Russia. It is packed full of answers to hand to fellow-travellers, suffering from a guilt complex over the Intervention of 1919, Munich, or even capitalist society as a whole. And it is all the more effective since it is written by a man who was through the Revolution and has been a life-long admirer of the Russian people.

The book is written in the form of dialogues with plain and foggily-informed but intelligent people (like us?). I think there are a great many who will find it the clearest explanation of just what Marxism is, how the Bolshevik Revolution came about, what the Soviets believe, what they have done, and what they intend to do. Sprinkled through it is a store of quotations from the most famous writers on Communism and on Soviet Russia, men of both the Left and the Right. One of the most interesting is a condemnation of Bolshevik terror—by Ivan Maisky, then a Menshevik.

Dukes' most interesting conclusion: "Given time, Russia will absorb Marxism, as it has absorbed in the past the impositions of the Tartars, Poles and Germans."

Origins of Muscovy

"Russia, the Giant That Came Last" is a curious work. It begins with the origins of the state of Muscovy, deals with Ivan and Peter, skips into what is called "Russia's Golden Age" in the middle nineteenth century, giving most of this section to the Utopian Socialist Herzen, and then weaves the story of the revolutions of 1917 into a laudatory biography of Lenin. There it stops.

Quite clearly the writer is not a Stalinist, for he doesn't give a score of lines to Stalin throughout the book and on the other hand gives Trotsky full credit for his "brilliance" as a leader and orator, and his great popularity among the workers. He might be classified as a Leninist, seeing Lenin as "the Lincoln of Russia," a "mighty cosmos," "the most powerful mind and will the world possessed." He completely ignores the implications of Lenin's acceptance of the doctrine that the end justifies the means, which opened the gates to all the evil which has followed.

Though the writer disparages the development of industry in Russia before 1917 as having been produced by "foreign capital," the extent of it which his figures reveal will surprise many. By 1899 Russia was the world's leading oil producer, and next only to Britain and Germany as an iron-producer. In the decade 1892-1902 the length of her railway system was doubled (it has been doubled again in the past 46 years); and coal production increased by 131 per cent. Also, by 1900, Russia had three million industrial workers.

In "Russian Radicals Look to America" Herzen takes his proper place as the first authentic Russian socialist, whose prophetic vision of the really radical revolution coming first in Russia rather than in more cultured and developed Western Europe proved far more accurate than Marx's. But if the revolution should fail in Russia Herzen believed that the next most hopeful place would be the United States. Bakunin shared many of these views. Chernyshevski carried the study of America furthest, being greatly influenced by de Tocqueville.

This is a first-class work, a liberal, critical study of the leaders of Russian thought in the nineteenth century who prepared the way for the revolution but whose dream of bringing Russia closer to Western democracy, of adopting American federalism as a way of keeping the bureaucracy in check, has been silenced in the slave labor camps of the G.P.U. It is sufficient commentary that not one of them could write in Russia today, any more than could Tolstoi, Dostoievski or Pushkin.

Slavery Again

In 1910 the Encyclopaedia Britannica stated that "the last vestiges of colonial slavery are disappearing from all civilized countries." At the same time Woodrow Wilson wrote a book about "The New Freedom." Yet within less than 40 years slavery has risen again as a deadly and spreading menace. In the Soviet Union the rulers count their slaves by the millions, many drawn from outside Russia.

Hoffman Nickerson makes a plain, straightforward examination of this, one of the greatest questions of our time. He proceeds from the decline of mediaeval and then modern colonial slavery to the wrong turning taken in treating the problem of the individual proletarian in 1848, through the acceptance of Marx's theories. After showing the drift towards dependence by the workers on the state in all European countries up to 1917, he devotes the final two-thirds of the book to the special case of Soviet Russia.

He describes how the system of forced labor camps developed there, the actual operation of the camps, and how this supply of readily-available labor, which can be used without pay, without arguments and without strikes, has become a vested interest of the tyrannical state in carrying out its "planned" enterprises, especially in cold, distant and forbidding regions where free labor could not be attracted or held on the job. He investigates from many sources the extent of this slavery, and puts it at 10-15 million souls.

Nickerson has hunted down his sources diligently, and organized his material so that the story flows freely. He has produced a most worthwhile if not a brilliant study of a problem which concerns every man, woman and child living in the world today. His list of source books, with a brief summary of each, will be just what many people who are reading up on Russia have been looking for.

"Politics in Pitcairn" is a stimulating little volume, with the title essay on the strange development of the mutineers society on Pitcairn Island after the *Bounty* affair, the most important essay, one on Machiavellianism today, and others on Australia and Italy.

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IN THE PUBLIC EYE

From Switchman to Statesman In Western Success Story

By A. VERNON THOMAS

ACROSS the C.P.R. yards in Winnipeg a 30-mile-an-hour gale is blowing. It is the winter of 1911. A young man, just turned 21, muffled up to the neck, his cap turned down over his ears, is engaged in switching box-cars. Lanterns flash in the darkness. Instead of using the disconnecting rod the young man jumps in between the cars and uncouples them by hand. This is easier but dangerous. Safety-first campaigns have yet to come.

After uncoupling a car the young man climbs to the top of it and applies himself to the hand-brake. Expertly he brings the car to a stop just where it is wanted for this purpose or that. And so it goes all through the frosty night.

The young man is Ralph Maybank, K.C., parliamentary assistant to Hon. Paul Martin, Minister of Health and Welfare in the King government, and vice-chairman of the prices committee last session.

In the ordinary sense Ralph Maybank got little from home except a chance to learn the three R's and an iron constitution. His father died when he was seven and six years later the family moved West. It was clear that if Ralph were going to enter high school and university he would have to make his own arrangements.

As a lad of 15 Ralph Maybank started out to see the world. For four years he worked in lumber, railway and other camps, sometimes travelling the rods. This was the hard way to learn the nature of men and things, but it was an effective way.

When Ralph decided to settle down we find him a boiler-maker's helper in the C.N.R. shops at Winnipeg. In those days when a locomotive came in to be dismantled, the rivets were removed by hammer and chisel, the helper wielding the hammer and his boss holding the chisel against the rivet. Today this operation is effected instantaneously by an acetylene torch. Maybank was now spurning delights and living laborious days. Books prescribed for the law course at Manitoba University were his constant companions. But he soon began to feel his lack of schooling, of background, and decided to take a year off and go to high school. He completed the first two years of high school inside of twelve months.

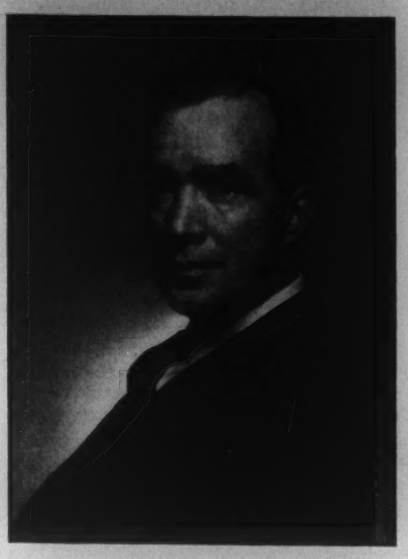
Then he had to go to work again and again we find him in the C.N.R. boiler shop. While doing this he completed his high school course extra-murally. This was tough as the shop work was hard and unremitting. So he looked around for a job which would afford him a chance to snatch a bit of study and found what he wanted as a switchman with the C.P.R.

In 1919 Maybank received his B.A. degree from the University of Manitoba. In 1918 he had enlisted in the University of Manitoba unit of the Canadian Officers' Training Corps and had joined the R.C.A.F. However, the armistice arrived before he had a chance to see active service. In 1922 Maybank received his LL.B. degree and was called to the bar. As a full-fledged lawyer, he had one foot at least firmly planted on the ladder of fame. Now let us watch him ascend the ladder:

For The Record

1929 — elected a member of the Winnipeg City Council; 1931—chairman of the Civic Unemployment Relief Committee; 1932—elected to the Manitoba legislature; 1935 — elected to the House of Commons and created a K.C.; 1940 — re-elected to the House of Commons; 1945—re-elected again, chairman of the Parliamentary Radio Committee, chairman of the Parliamentary Committee on Miscellaneous Private Bills, vice-chairman of the Parliamentary Committee on Industrial Relations; 1947—appointed Parliamentary Secretary to the Minister of Health and Welfare.

Dora Boys was one of the smartest and most efficient bookkeepers of the Winnipeg City Hydro and Manager J. G. Glassco never forgave Ralph for depriving the Hydro of her services. Mrs. Maybank is now the mother of three sturdy boys, whom Ralph has shown how to build a boat and other accomplishments.



RALPH MAYBANK

Now and again he puts on the gloves and shows them how Joe Louis does it or used to.

Premier Stuart Garson was at a banquet in Maybank's honor recently and made one of the best speeches of the evening. Believe it or not Mr. Garson, head of a coalition government, a team not too easy to handle, lauded Maybank for not being a yes-man. He and others recounted the many times Ralph had criticized his own government, had even read the riot act on various occasions.

The Rev. Dan McIvor, M.P. for Fort William, who regards himself as belonging more or less to the Manitoba Liberal group, described the scene when this Liberal group protested to the cabinet against a proposed increase of the tariff on steel tubes. Maybank was chosen as spokesman of the delegation, "and for a quarter of an hour," said Mr. McIvor, "he presented so strong a case, backed it with such an array of facts and figures that there was simply no answering it."

And at that banquet there was a visitor who had flown from Halifax specially to attend it. This was J. J. Hendrick, Vice-Chairman of the Brotherhood of Railroad Trainmen, 20,000 strong in Canada. He was only able to stay twenty-four hours in Winnipeg and had come at his own expense. This shows in what regard he held Maybank whom he had known and worked with when Ralph was "kicking" box-cars, as switching is known among railway men.

Relief Work

It was an eloquent tribute to Maybank's ability that shortly after becoming an alderman, his first public position, he was chosen to head perhaps the most onerous of all the civic committees, viz. the Unemployment Relief Committee. The depression was spreading with appalling rapidity, and a sizable proportion of the citizens of Winnipeg had been forced to seek relief. It was, of course, a heaven-sent opportunity for extremist agitators to create mischief. They did not overlook it. Demands for a higher standard of relief or criticisms of the relief administration were a constant feature of city council meetings. On the other hand large numbers of tax-paying citizens were doing their best to weather the storm without applying for relief. Maybank as chairman of the relief committee had to try and be just towards those on relief as well as towards those who were supplying a large part of the money to provide that relief. It is generally conceded that he did an excellent job, and it was not astonishing that his administrative gifts should have been recognized by entrusting to him the chairmanship and vice-chairmanship respectively of such onerous parliamentary committees as those on radio, industrial relations and prices.

As another mark of Maybank's independence in the House may be cited his early espousal of conscription. He contended that the Quebec phase of the problem could be solved, and Canadian unity be preserved, by placing the war situation and the war aims adequately and sympathetically before the French Canadians.

When the Winnipeg cordite plant was under discussion and Maybank's views differed materially from those of Mr. Howe he told the minister he didn't propose "to be whipped around." So indignant was Mr. Howe at this "determined fellow," as Maybank had come to be regarded, that he walked out of the House during the Winnipeg member's speech.

This is a time, perhaps, when it is worth asking how a youth with Maybank's brains, energy and ambition would have fared under the Soviet system of society. In Canada such a youth has a chance to develop his power in free and honorable competition with his fellows. In free elections his fellow-citizens can place him in a position of public responsibility, and if they are dissatisfied with his service they can put someone else in his place. Very different would be the story in Soviet Russia. There the young man of talents, eager and zealous for advancement, must deaden the generous promptings of an honest heart to whatever extent such promptings clash with dictatorship and its tyrannous trappings. Honor, truth and decency must be discarded. He would have to wear a false face and breathe an atmosphere of hypocrisy. Spying, he would be spied upon. Lying, he would be lied to. Yes, Ralph Maybank was lucky to have been born in Canada, a country to which the lines of Tennyson, quoted by Premier Garson at the banquet, still apply:

It is the land that freemen till,
That sober-suited Freedom chose;
The land, where girt with friends or foes,
A man may speak the thing he will.

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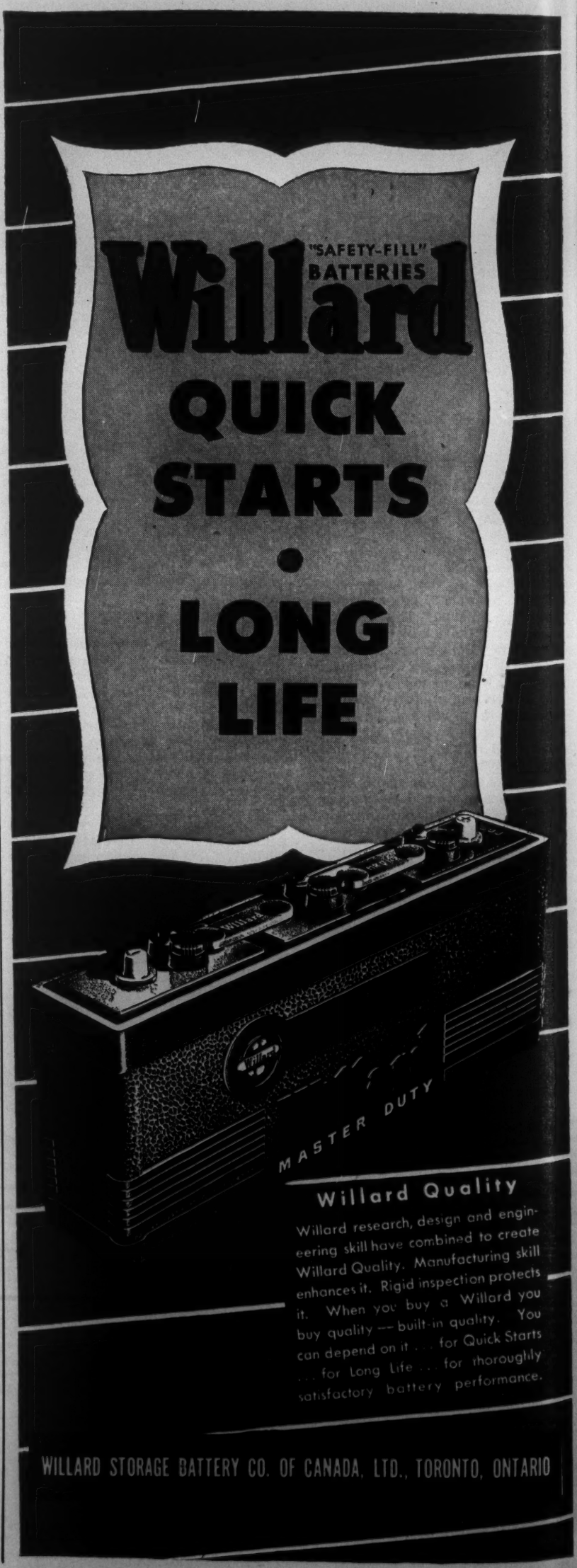
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Canadian Ballet Inspired By Ruth Sorel's Ideas

By B. STEWART PHILLIPS

Montreal's Ruth Sorel is a talented dancer, choreographer and teacher. With her Modern Dance Group she intends to tour Canada, adding some definitely Canadian themes to her repertoire of classical and modern ballets.

IS CANADA ready for the ballet? There is increasing evidence that the answer is Yes.

Let's look at some Montreal evidence. Recently, following the National Ballet Festival in Winnipeg, Madame Sorel and her Modern Dance Ballet were welcomed in Montreal by a most appreciative audience. The critics of the leading French and English newspapers paid high tribute to the company, and especially to Madame Sorel for her own magnificent portrayal of the penitent in "Mea Culpa", as well as to her ability as a choreographer. Particular praise was paid Leo Ciceri who gave four astonishingly varied and effective delineations, his performance being outstanding among a group of notable artists.

The professional décor and costuming by Iréna Lorentowicz of New York played their own important role in the presentations. A particularly effective example of Miss Lorentowicz's art was the Caucasian Harpy's costume which was so dramatically vivid as to strike the audience with a profound sense of horror.

I attended the recital intentionally ignorant of the program, a harsh method of proving Madam Sorel's choreographical talent. It was an exciting and thrilling experience to read each story as it was unfolded by the dancers with as much facility as one would read a book. Madame Sorel is a woman of great spirituality, a quality evident in her work that gives it depth as well as direction.

Soul Within Music

"One must teach one's pupils not only to dance," she told me, "but to know the deepness of life. The dance itself is only part. One must feel a soul within the music and translate it into the dance, and the ballet which has no meaning for the audience, which does not move it to joy, regret, rapture, or some other deep emotion, fails in its object."

In this respect Madame Sorel said she had been most fortunate in having Michel Choromanski to write the ballet libretti; and she gave considerable credit to Marie Therese Paquin, the musician whose sensitive response to the mood of the dancers assisted the interpretations.

When questioned regarding her practice of combining the classical ballet with the more modern dances, Madame Sorel replied that the choreographer who cannot set the spirit of the dance above its technique is setting artistry above art. The modern dance, she believes, is nearer to us than the classical ballet which is more abstract and so does not actually touch the realities of the present.

"We need to feel the pulse of life to understand it," Madame Sorel said, "and the modern dance can interpret it for us. That is why I use it extensively in my ballets. But both techniques are necessary for complete artistic expression."

She told me that many gifted persons never achieve greatness because they are not willing to give enough time to the acquiring of perfection. Intense application and continuous practice are necessary to the creation of a great ballerina or danseur. The spark of genius must be fanned by constant discipline. Madame Sorel, who was trained in Europe and has been acclaimed as "the finest theatrical dancer in Europe" by at least one eminent critic, is herself a brilliant example of perfect technique added to innate ability.

As a choreographer and teacher she is a poet, inspired with the beauty and value of what she is creating; there is, however, no sentimentality in her work. It is clear-cut, with a beautiful economy of gesture, balanced and timed so delicately and fluidly that the movements are as natural and effortless as trees moving in a gentle breeze. It is only *after* the performance that one is aware of the effort behind the more difficult forms of the dance—surely an indication of truly great art.

With her Modern Dance Group, Madame Sorel intends to tour Canada, perhaps adding some definitely Canadian themes to her repertoire.

The ballet is ready for Canada. The question is: Is Canada ready for the ballet, or are we going to permit these talented performers to go elsewhere with their gifts? There is but one way to keep Canadian talent in Canada, and that is by supporting it in such a way that it is able to remain. Culturally we are the losers if we permit our great artists to find other countries in which to express their genius.

• •

RUTH SOREL

GYPSY AT HEART

SPRING lies lovely
On the land
But household chores
Are here at hand.

A fig for conscience,
Fie on dust!
A vagabond breeze
Whispers wanderlust!

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SPORTING LIFE

If A Team Loses Too Many Games They Want To Fire The Manager

By KIMBALL McILROY

EVERY time a baseball club starts to lose too many games, they fire the manager. He may have the team in fourth place with nine men who wouldn't be playing regularly for Keokuk, Iowa, but out he goes just the same. It's his fault. If the team is winning it's because Jones in right field is batting .498 and because Jukes and Kallikak at second and short respectively are making—as the sports writers inventively phrase it—so many twin killings around the keystone sack. But if the team is losing, and half of them must, it's the manager who's to blame.

All this, of course, is palpable nonsense, as the most cursory examination of the histories of teams and managers will show. In a mid-season flurry this year (just when public interest in the game might have been flagging a bit through the dog days) the Giants, the Dodgers, and the Phillies suddenly fired their managers. But the Dodger man went right to the Giants, the Dodgers brought up the man who'd managed them the year before, and the Phillies sought new talent in that most unlikely of spots, Toronto. And life went on. The twenty seven or so ball players concerned continued to play just exactly the kind of ball they were capable of playing and the teams continued to win just as many games as they'd have won with their old managers or, for that matter, with any competent baseball man.

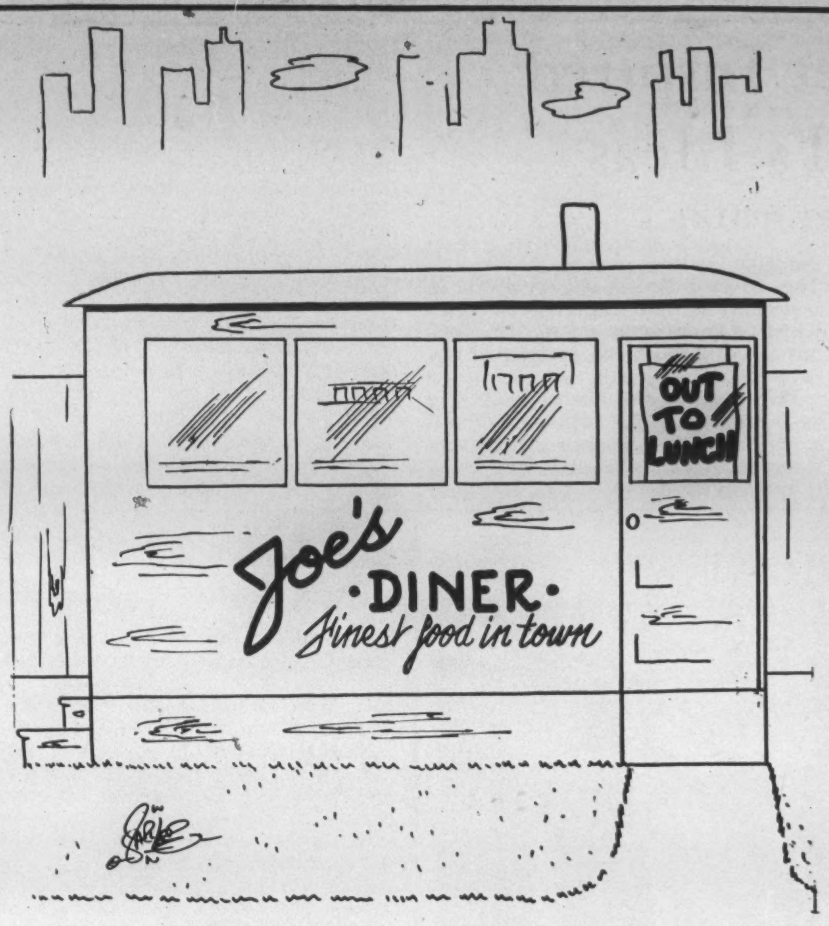
Just how much influence does a manager in baseball or hockey and a coach in rugby have on the fate of his charges? It's a debatable and frequently debated point, and one to which no final answer is going to be found here or anywhere else. But it's worth talking about.

LET'S start out with the rugby coach. He's the best bet from the pro-managerial-influence point of view. A rugby coach has three jobs: to teach his charges the fundamentals of the game such as blocking, tackling, and the illegal use of fists, to devise the plays the team is going to use, and during games to make substitutions and direct as much of the field strategy as the referees will permit. In school and junior rugby, the first of these is very important, but by the time a player becomes a senior he's supposed to be able to tackle. If he can't, he's never going to learn. Many don't.

So far as plays are concerned, there are two kinds of coaches: those who spend hours dreaming up intricate manoeuvers which resemble a highly complicated ballet and succeed in baffling his own boys if nobody else, and those who feel that if a big enough man is carrying the ball at a sufficiently high rate of speed and in the right direction nobody much is going to stop him. Both kinds are equally successful; it seems to depend mainly on whether or not their club has bought them some good rugby players. Once the game starts, smart coaches are apt to leave any further brainwork up to the quarterback. Quarterbacks are supposed to be bright.

About the only place where the individual rugby coach can shine is in the matter of inspiring his boys to go out and die for dear old Whozis (and the three brokers and four prominent manufacturers who have invested in the club). This is very important, and sometimes it works. The late Knute Rockne achieved wonders with the aid of a fictitious dying son. The famous Praying Colonels of obscure Center College, in Tennesee or some such place, once travelled up to mighty Harvard, where before the game their coach led them in prayer right on the field. This lack of decorum so unnerved the stalwarts of Cambridge, where praying had always been done, as per book, in church, that they blew the game in one of the greatest upsets of all time. Of course it turned out later that Center had gathered, doubtless by promises of long and frequent prayers, eleven of the country's finest football players.

A hockey team has a minor official, called the coach, who is responsible for the care and preservation of the club's talent up to the time the game begins, and an important official, called the manager, who looks after things during the game.



The coach's job consists of teaching the lads how to skate, how to stickhandle, how to shoot, how to bodycheck, and so on. The manager's job is to call the boys off the ice when they become exhausted, always remembering to replace them with a like number of fresh players from the bench. For managers who are able to do simple arithmetic, this is not too difficult.

SOME managers are even given the additional task of opening and closing the gate leading onto the ice, though this practice is normally discouraged as one likely to distract the manager from his more essential occupation of watching the game and, at intervals, complaining to and about the referees. It is problematical, at best, whether the sudden death from heart failure or ennui of a hockey manager right in the middle of the year's most crucial game would seriously affect the fortunes of his team, so long as the body was removed to some safe place where the players wouldn't be all the time tripping over it and perhaps hurting themselves.

But how about baseball, the sport wherein strategy during the game is popularly supposed to be highly important? The truth of the matter is that strategy *is* important, but that through the years this strategy has become so cut-and-dried that Parliament could pass it as law. You don't have to be a mental giant to suggest that, with a man on first and none down in a tight game and the pitcher coming to bat, it might be a good idea if he laid down a sacrifice bunt. Nor that with the bases full and your clean-up man—a heavy hitter and also heavy on his feet—at bat, the big fellow should try to pole it over the fence. Those things are pretty well standard. Once in a while a manager tries to get psychological and outthink the other team, but not often. It doesn't work often, either, because few baseball players are equipped by nature to outthink anybody, not even other baseball players.

Ah, yes, you will say, but how about the business of knowing when to change pitchers? *There's* where the good manager shines. Sure; he shines when the relief man happens to be lucky, but he doesn't shine except with the rosy glow of embarrassment when the new man is forced to seek shelter behind the mound from flying baseballs. Moreover, under most circumstances a four-year-old child knows when it's time to yank a pitcher, which is usually when he's getting so bad that his replacement couldn't possibly do worse.

Voltaire's (not Napoleon's) suggestion that God is on the side of the heaviest battalions works in most sports. If you've got enough good players you're going to win most of your games with Mickey Mouse in there as manager. If you haven't, then prayer remains a good bet. Rockne did okay at Notre Dame, whose fine course in English Poets Before Chaucer attracted so many husky young scholars to that fine institution, but it is doubtful if he could have beaten Army so often had he been coaching at Slippery Rock Teachers College.

IT'S a handy thing for the men who own a ball club to have someone to fire when the going gets tough. They can't fire the responsible parties, because who ever heard of anybody firing himself, so they see to it that there's a noisy hue and cry for the manager's scalp, and in the ensuing confusion the team can go right on losing without anybody much noticing. Of course sooner or later they're going to have to step out and buy a few ball-players; if you fire managers for long enough you're going to run out of them.

It's a fair bet that when it comes time to select Canada's outstanding rugby coach at the conclusion of this fall's session, the choice will be the mentor of the fellows who've won the Grey Cup. It's a fair bet too, that close examination will disclose the presence on the squad of a certain number of gentlemen with more than a fleeting acquaintance with the game. Lastly, it's a fair bet that, given these same players, your grandmother might well get herself selected as Coach of the Year.

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LONDON LETTER

Britons Don't Now Need Strategy To Get Bread With Their Soup

By P. O'D.

London.

WHEN bread and flour were taken off the ration last month, the announcement by the Minister of Food was greeted with a cheer in the House of Commons and there was a general feeling of relief throughout the country.

But actually for the average person the lifting of the restrictions makes very little difference. Bakers have been paying hardly even a pretence of attention to the rules. There has been plenty of flour and bread, and everyone has been able to get as much as he reasonably wanted —for consumption in the home.

Where the bread restrictions were really felt was in clubs and restaurants. Bread was counted as a course, and you had generally to choose between bread and soup—two things surely which custom hath joined, and no man, however official, should put asunder. It was easy enough for the baker to ignore the regulations in his distribution to private households, but the proprietor of a restaurant could not afford to take the chance. He had to keep to the strict ration.

In clubs all sorts of odd stratagems were adopted to enable members eating there to get an extra roll or piece of bread. One not uncommon method was to put a basket of buns outside the dining-room with a tin for pennies. You paid your penny and you took your bun. Not part of your meal, presumably, but there was of course nothing to prevent your carrying it in to the table—or going out and getting another later on.

Now all these absurd and irritating restrictions have been done away with. It is more than likely that the abolition will have very little effect on the amount of bread consumed.

Now that people can get it for the asking, they may forget to ask—once the newness of plenty has worn off.

No One Wants This Advice

Few people can have expected that the plan for the Anglo-American Production Advisory Council would get a very warm-hearted welcome. Sir Stafford Cripps, who proposed it, can hardly have thought that, though even he may have been surprised by the coolness of the reception it has got. Most people seem to receive the proposal with the enthusiasm of a rather harassed bride who has just been told that her mother-in-law is coming to stay.

The idea behind the suggestion is a sound and, of course, entirely friendly one. If Americans have methods of production which might prove useful here, why shouldn't they help us to understand and apply them? If they are willing to teach, why should we be unwilling to learn? What sort of pride is it that accepts U.S. money but refuses to acept well-meant U.S. advice? So reason the advocates of the plan.

Unfortunately, the problem is not quite so simple as all this. The British manufacturer is not convinced that the American manufacturer has much to teach him. Still less does he believe that it would do any good, so long as British industry has to stagger along under a crushing burden of taxes and controls and restrictions of every kind. Not much use trying to teach a hobbled horse how to win races. In his view the first and essential step is to take the hobbles off and give the poor beast a chance to run.

British labor has its own and very strong objections to the plan—for exactly opposite reasons. British labor doesn't want to run. It wants to amble along at the same old comfortable gait. Otherwise it is afraid it might get to its destination too soon and have nowhere else to go. It is very suspicious of American high-speed methods, and will fight bitterly against their introduction. As they say down in Sussex, it "won't be druv."

"Black" Gasoline Isn't White

Some of the best amateur chemists in this country—and quite a few professionals, too, perhaps—are now engaged on the great problem of taking out of petrol the red dye that shows the motorist is breaking the fuel regulations. Not with much success as yet, if one is to judge from the story of impending prosecutions. The police, heedless of the happy burglar, have been dipping little pieces of litmus paper into tanks and taking names and numbers during the recent Bank Holiday. Offenders are due for a rough passage.

In the meantime, the trick of coloring commercial petrol red has certainly made difficult the devious ways of the black-marketer. It was the casual and needy lorry-driver who was the chief source of illegal supply. But now that detection is so easy and the penalties so heavy, there are few private motorists who are willing to run the risk. And there is very little "black" petrol that is white.

Cheerful Struggle

JUST outside Canterbury I waited to see the Olympic Torch go by in the warm darkness of a pleasant summer night. All along the road which winds through the lovely valley of the Stour were groups of country people waiting for the same purpose.

Cynics may laugh at the symbolism of the torch and make guesses as to the number of times it must have gone out during the journey from Greece—it was blown out once as they were taking it on shore at Dover—but, none the less, there is something very romantic in the whole idea. And there was an undeniable thrill about the scene as the white-clad figure of the runner, looking as much like an athlete in a frieze by Praxiteles as a modern young Englishman could be expected to look, came swinging gracefully and powerfully by, holding the torch high above his head.

The scene would probably have been a lot more impressive if he hadn't been followed by about a mile of motor-traffic, grinding along noisily in his wake. He should really have been accompanied by a band of brother runners, but naturally there was no way of keeping the motorists out of it—especially as a good many of them may have been there quite unwillingly, caught up in a procession from which they could not escape.

Now the Games are over, records have been broken like plates in a Laurel-and-Hardy film. It cannot be said that British athletes did particularly well, but they put up a brave and cheerful struggle. And that perhaps is what really counts most—as we are accustomed to remind ourselves when we don't win.

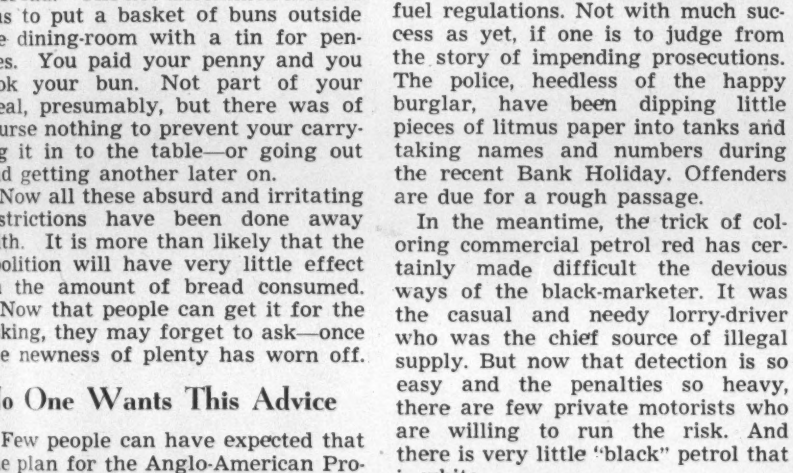
Blanquette of — Rat!

Not even in the restaurant of the House of Commons can the diner be certain of the true nature of the food he is eating. For some little time, it seems, our legislators have been regaled with what was described on the menu as "Blanquette of Beaver". Very good, too, we are told—"more like hare than anything else", said the Chairman of the Kitchen Committee.

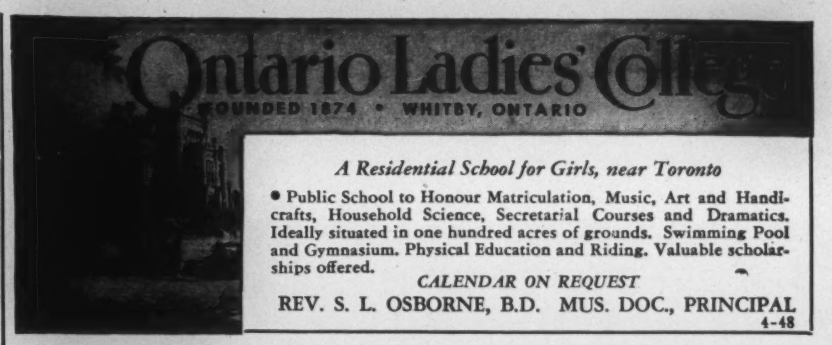
It might have been wise to let it go at that, and eat it or leave it as one felt inclined, but there are always people to raise awkward questions. Where did the beaver come from, asked a Member in the House. From Norway, said the Chairman of the K.C. But in Norway beavers are carefully preserved, so it seemed very unlikely that the thrifty Norwegians would be canning them and sending them abroad. Whatever the blanquette was made of, it probably was not beaver — not Norwegian beaver, at any rate.

Thereupon the sleuth-hounds were off on the culinary trail. It led to some very unappetizing places. Lemming was one of the suggested sources of supply. There are always plenty of those in Norway, except when they are committing mass suicide. Whale was another and rather pleasanter explanation; and Norway does export whale-meat. But it wasn't whale.

Finally someone submitted a tin of the stuff to the zoologists at London University. These eminent experts settled the problem with a cold scientific detachment which must have made more than one patron of the House of Commons restaurant wish they had never been asked. It was coypu, said the experts, a web-footed South American rodent, sometimes known as "marsh beaver", but really a large rat. It is also bred in Europe —for its fur. Probably a very worthy creature in its way, but not as "blanquette". This is a taste we may have to cultivate, but not yet.



Eighteen head of cattle, including Jersey and Guernsey calves and Wessex pigs, have left England on a 56-hour plane trip to Nairobi, East Africa, the first time that British cattle have been exported by air.



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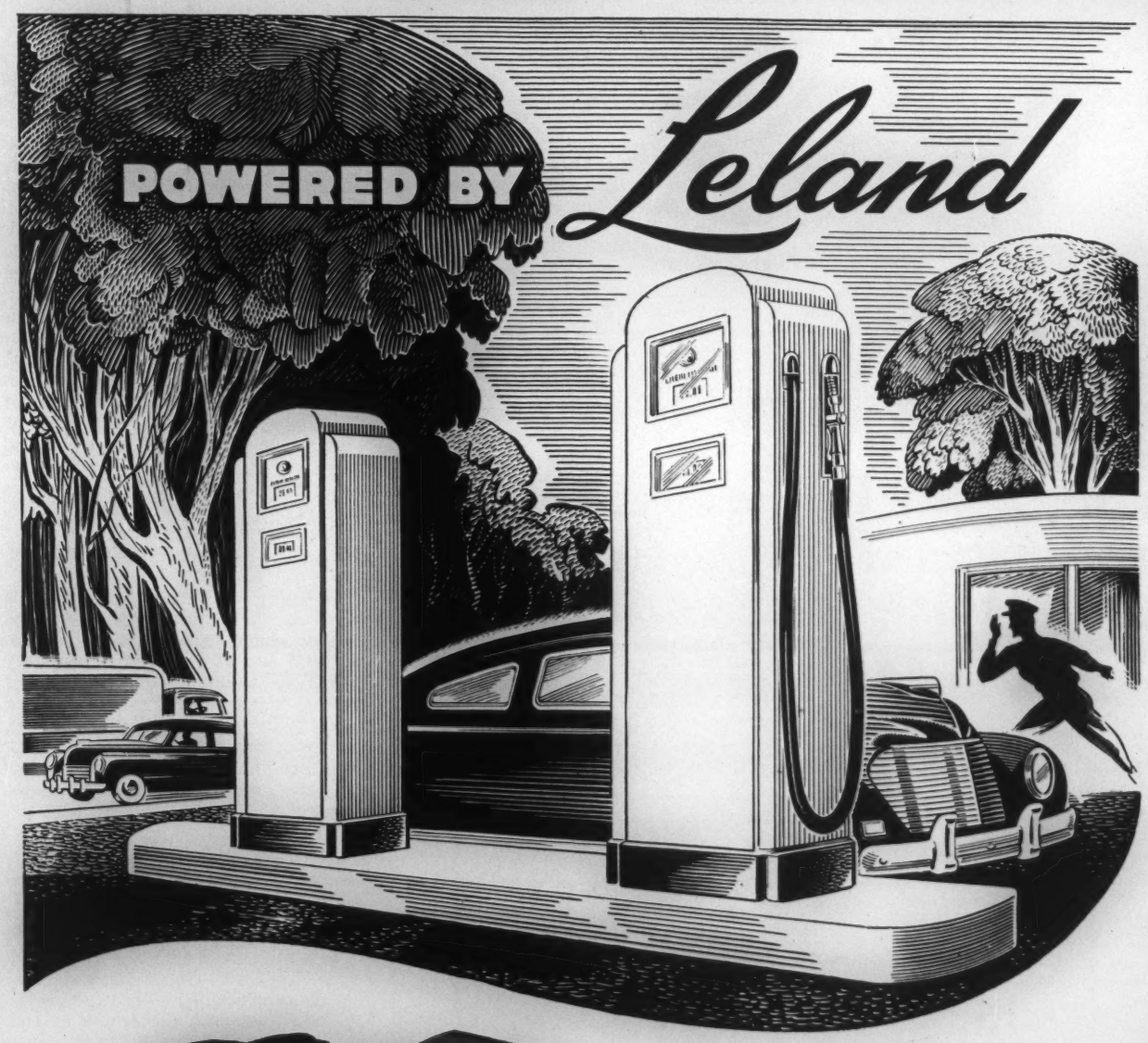

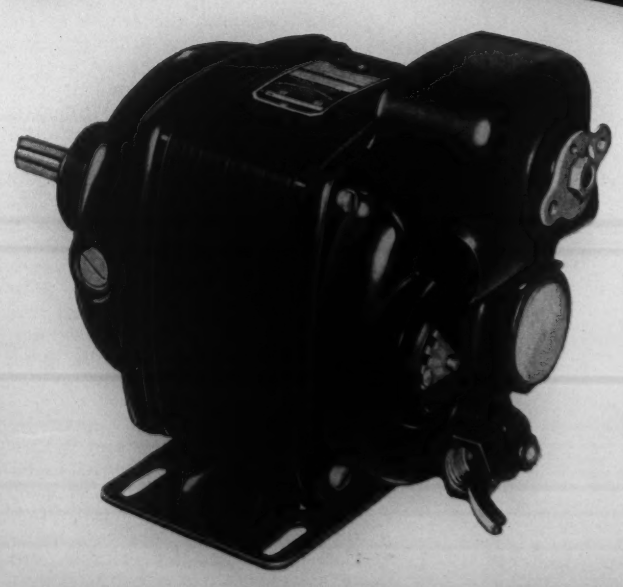

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THE BOOKSHELF
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Communist Borers From Within Credible Even In The Guards

By THADDEUS KAY

CONSPIRATOR—by Humphrey Slater—McLeod—$3.00.

"CONSPIRATOR" is a very short novel, but it says more in its 50-odd thousand words than do most books in twice that many. This is because Mr. Slater does an extraordinary thing: he simply tells his story, in crisp and straightforward prose, without frills or literary gymnastics.

He has a story to tell, too, the story of a wealthy Guards officer of good family who is a confirmed and active Communist, engaged in spying against his class and his country on behalf of a foreign military power.

That Mr. Slater can make such a thesis credible is proof of his writing ability, and an interesting commentary upon the extent to which Communism has in fact succeeded in undermining our standards of loyalty and national morality.

To be able to believe in our Communist Guardsman, it is first necessary that we can believe in the motives which have led him into his betrayal of everything which in the normal course of events he could be expected to hold sacred. Mr. Slater offers us several of these. One is the man's early upbringing among high-placed, intellectual Irish revolutionists, which has left him with a romantic affection for clandestine plotting. A second is a facet of the very qualities which make him a good soldier: an admiration for discipline, planning and detail. A third is an apparently quite sincere belief that the Soviet Union is actually selflessly interested in the welfare of the workers and in eventual world peace and prosperity.

That any adult today could possibly believe the latter is perhaps the only weak spot in the author's painstaking construction of his hero's character, but he himself is under no illusions. The chapter portraying a day in the life of Major Lightfoot's Russian superior, with his big car and his many servants and his fancy cuisine, would be clever satire if it were not so obviously true to life.

All Very Logical

Despite his basic political theme, however, Mr. Slater has not fallen into the error of forgetting that novels must deal primarily with people. The unhappy Major comes to life, and so does his equally unhappy wife, the intelligent but unpolitical young girl who after a few months of almost delirious joy in her new marriage discovers in one awful moment her husband's whole carefully-kept secret. What happens from there on happens quickly and logically, both within and without the central characters. The Major is led inexorably to a course of conduct in whose rightness he can believe as a Communist but not as a man, and the novel ends in a climax which is a masterpiece of Communist logic.

"Conspirator" is a good book, effectively written. If the author has one disconcerting fault, it is an occasional too-abrupt change in viewpoint, so that sometimes within the same paragraph we are seeing things through the eyes of two different characters. Perhaps Mr. Slater is determined to let *nothing* interfere with his telling his story in what seems to him the most direct possible way.

VIRGINIA CHASE

The Hunger Cure

By EDWARD EARL

DISCOVERY—by Virginia Chase—Macmillan—$3.50.

HOW should an intelligent, educated woman make use of her spare time? This is the problem discussed in this novel.

Laurie Drummond is the housewife. Don, her husband, is a successful life insurance manager. Their two children have been packed off to school—and the story begins.

Laurie, at forty, finds her days empty. She doesn't enjoy the endless parties and bridges which her friends find so entertaining. Her husband can't understand this attitude and thinks she should relax and "enjoy herself." Laurie wants something more out of life than her present "meaningless existence," but she doesn't know quite what—a regular job—community work—a further degree—all of these seem unsatisfactory for one reason or another. She works herself into a veritable dither about the situation, even going so far as to stumble hatless and coatless onto a train for Chicago. Then, after wandering around an unfriendly railway station in the early hours and getting very hungry, she solves her problem and returns home. Perhaps this is the author's advice to misunderstood wives: take a train somewhere and get hungry; your difficulties will evaporate.

Although the subject itself is a pertinent one, the central character, Laurie, seems to get far too neurotic for such an educated and presumably intelligent woman. And one has the feeling that this process of "filling spare time" is not something which can be taken up as soon as the children leave home. Not an entirely satisfactory solution to this ever-present problem.

Language Trouble

By J. L. CHARLESWORTH

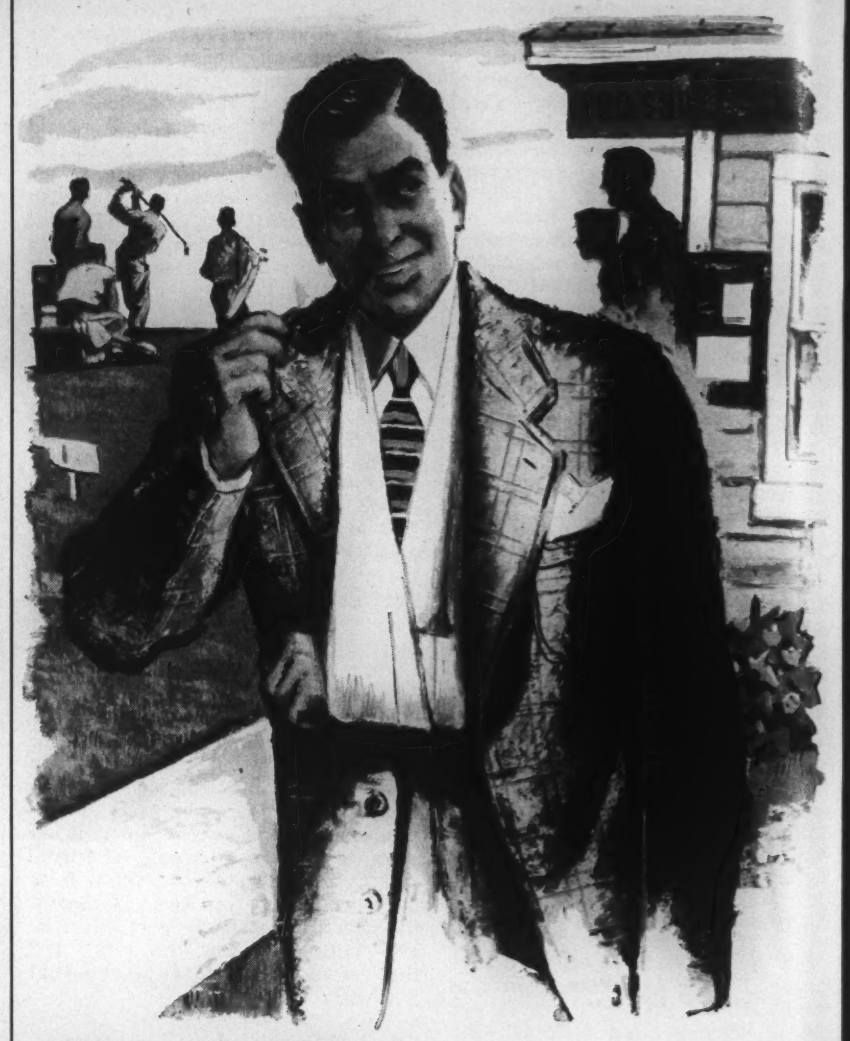
LODELEIGH—by Paul Burrough—Oxford—$3.00.

ALTHOUGH it is one of those novels which begin with a genealogical table, warning the reader at the outset that it is going to cover about one hundred years of the fortunes of one family, and that it would be well to put a bookmark in the place to keep the relationships in order, this book is not so difficult to follow once the main thread of the author's plot is seen. Lodeleigh, which gives the novel its name, is the estate in Oxfordshire where the Vendle family have lived for nine hundred years. Conscious of their duty and their history, they have tried to keep the estate a self-sufficient community, where tenants and landlords have their natural rights based on the custom of the manor.

Social changes brought about by the Industrial Revolution and the repeal of the Corn Laws leave Lodeleigh untouched for a time, but later in the nineteenth century the effect of cheap food from abroad is to make English agriculture unprofitable, and Malcolm, representative of the generation that begins to see the change, goes to the Argentine, where he becomes the owner of a profitable cattle ranch.

His son, Charles, marries an American, is wounded in the first Great War, and after spending some years in Europe, retires to South Africa, where he dies. Charles's son, Anthony, also marries an American after wandering over much of North and South America and settling for a time in Malaya and he returns to Lodeleigh at the beginning of the War of 1939. Anthony's son, born in 1940, may be the one to restore Lodeleigh's traditional mode of life, but one is left to feel that the traditions of England's stately homes may have a poor chance against the so-called social security now being forced upon the nation.

Mr. Burrough's book is a first novel and on an ambitious scale, but he handles his large cast of characters and frequent changes of scene with a competence that some older novelists might envy. One serious fault which he shares with many of his elders is in attempting to reproduce American slang. No English novelist seems to have the ear for it. They use slang that is not of the period of which they write, and they mistake the meaning of the phrases and words they use. If they must make a bid for the American market by bringing in American characters, they would more nearly achieve an illusion of realism by letting the characters speak English than by transcribing what they mistake for American.



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THE BOOKSHELF

Mankind's Ceaseless Pondering On What Life Is All About

By JOHN H. YOCOM

LIFE IS FOR LIVING — by D. Ewen Cameron M.D.—*Macmillan*—*$2.75.*

DESPITE its misleading title with an unfortunate Edgar Guest connotation, this book by an eminent Canadian psychiatrist is a provocative, non-technical, brightly written effort to persuade individuals to re-examine themselves and square their codes of behavior more with common sense than with a moss-covered system of prejudices and superstitions. Set conservatives will be angered by its presentation of new designs for living just as they were by General Brock Chisholm's exhortations, in essence much the same material, a few months ago. But intelligent persons will ponder Dr. Cameron's advice, thankfully take from it new heart in meeting old compounded problems and may even consider new solutions (e.g., to the divorce question).

Bascially, he points out the individual and communal aspects of people refusing to take responsibility. It is so easy to buy reassurance from others and regularly pass the buck. "Pattern living", blindly doing as has been done, is the refuge of those who can't face the future. It is unscientific to trust man's intricate scheme of myths, prejudices and beliefs, and sometimes science extorts a high price. Evidence of the damage done by prolonged anxiety, which should be considered merely as an alarm system, has been piling up in our hospitals long enough. Dr. Cameron notes with approval the efforts to date to make anxiety understandable and respectable.

In lucid prose he offers hard-headed advice for reshaping those living patterns: "You have to get out, you have to do different things, meet different people, think different thoughts or you won't stay fit . . . Go out and stay bright—science will back you up." Lectures on living should be a part of the regular school curriculum in all grades. We must rid ourselves of the deep-rooted fear and hatred of The Stranger (under his various labels of Wop, Frog, Limey, Nigger, etc.). Actually we need "other people" to appreciate the full range of human nature; we are not complete in ourselves.

But the surest way to remove those savage curbs of guilt, which we find necessary to prevent our hostile impulses from overwhelming our social structure, is to direct our energies away from the bloodletting of endless war and the interminable skirmishing in the home and office. Instead, let us spend those energies in attacking cancer, ageing, housing and education.

Dr. Cameron is Professor of Psychiatry at McGill University, Psychiatrist-in-Chief at Montreal's Royal Victoria Hospital, and Director of the Allan Memorial Institute of Psychiatry.

Backward Thinking

By RODNEY GREY

NIETZSCHE, THE STORY OF A HUMAN PHILOSOPHER—by H. A. Reyburn—*Macmillan—$5.25.*

THIS account of Nietzsche, by a Professor of Psychology in the University of Capetown, appears when the majority of western philosophers are concerned with building an integrated philosophy in which the natural sciences and a science of man will find their place. While each age reinterprets the philosophers of previous ages, attempting to find new meanings for new times, the major effort now is to provide a philosophy based on knowledge of the world of sense-perception and knowledge of human processes that was not available to earlier thinkers.

It is something of a surprise that Professor Reyburn, and his two collaborators, also of the University of Capetown, should have permitted themselves the luxury of a re-examination of Nietzsche. It is curious that in South Africa, where citizens display an almost unprecedented bitterness to each other because of color differences, an important intellectual offering should be anything but a tract for the times. Probably South Africa is a country in which Nietzsche has a greater appeal to university students and staff than the modern social philosophers like John Dewey or George Herbert Mead.

For students of Nietzsche, Professor Reyburn has provided some interesting new views. The author is primarily a psychologist, he sees his subject in terms of development from childhood to adulthood. The ideas of Nietzsche are integrated with the events of his life. This is a useful approach which helps to make philosophers and philosophies intelligible. The general reader, who wonders what events in a man's life produce his particular philosophical notions, will find here a good deal in the way of explanation. A similar technique applied to other major thinkers would provide useful background material for assessing the importance as well as the origin of ideas.

Evangelical View

By CANON H. P. PLUMPTRE

THE PURE CELESTIAL FIRE—by Randolph Carleton Chalmers, D.D.—*Ryerson—$3.50.*

THE title of this book is taken from a line in one of Charles Wesley's hymns, the full verse being—

O Thou who camest from above
The pure celestial fire to impart,
Kindle a flame of sacred love
On the mean altar of my heart.

The subtitle of the book is "An Evangelical Interpretation of Christianity".

The subject of the book is, therefore, that interpretation of Christianity which was preached with such an amazing effect by the Wesleys, and which has come to be known as "Evangelical"—an interpretation that is, which places the believer's experience of Christ in all His saving and regenerating power at the heart of our religion, relegating all else to subordinate and secondary positions. By contrast, Churches of the Catholic persuasion regard the institution itself as of equal standing in the divine economy. Hence the maxim *"Extra Ecclesiam nulla salus"*.

In fourteen chapters Dr. Chalmers deals with every aspect of this Evangelical Christianity—"Its Meaning", "Its Revelation," "Its Experience," and "Its Realism," being the titles of the first four chapters, and "Its Witness," "Its Purpose," and "Its Task," of the last three. It will thus be seen at a glance how exhaustively the subject is dealt with, though in a review for SATURDAY NIGHT no further elaboration can be attempted. But three points may be mentioned, not necessarily of special importance in themselves, but rather as illustrating the liberal and progressive attitude of the author. For if the very title of the book suggests a close allegiance to those fundamental truths which were at the heart of the Wesleyan message, these three points show Dr. Chalmers as keenly alive to the changes in the theological world which have taken place since the Eighteenth Century.

1. No real fusion, he tells us, can be expected where the negotiating parties hold diverse views with regard to the Church and its ordinances. Those who hold the Catholic view as to the divine authority of the institution can never make common ground with those, the Evangelicals, who believe that all matters of organization are of secondary importance, to be adjusted as need shall dictate. (Actually in all ages there has been a close parallelism in political and ecclesiastical movements).

2. The time has come for a revision of the creeds, so as to do for our time what the great creeds of Christendom—Nicea, Chalcedon and Westminster—did in their day.

3. Our need is not for less but rather for more theology, and specially a theology of the Incarnation, which will "keep both theology and religion a vital force in the Church, and relate the teachings of Christianity to the life of mankind".

No doubt for the full appreciation of this book a deeper theological training is needed than, in your reviewer's experience, is often to be found in laymen. (Perhaps with its Scottish ancestry the United Church is more fortunate). But Dr. Chalmers has evidently tried to make the going easy for those who will make the attempt, and has avoided, he says, technical terms to the best of his ability. Clergy of the Evangelical persuasion will find in it a wealth of good things.

Way To Knowledge

By YORK REED

MAN FOR HIMSELF—by Erich Fromm *Clarke, Irwin—$3.00.*

IN THIS "Inquiry into the Psychology of Ethics" Dr. Fromm discusses man's confusion about morals. This is not only a book for professional psychologists but a book for everyman, at least for everyman who takes the moral problem seriously and wants to arrive at a more complete understanding of himself.

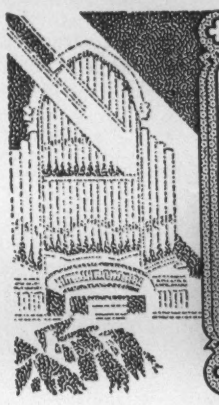
Various forms of character structure are outlined, leading up to the thesis that it is only in the understanding of man's nature that we can find the materials to construct a valid ethic. Throughout the book the author's distinctive point of view—that psychology cannot be separated from the problems of philosophy and particularly of ethics—is maintained.

"Man for Himself" is a valuable contribution to the growing literature of psychology that grapples with present human problems. It is necessarily built on a vast amount of clinical work and scientific writing that is unintelligible to the layman. In this and his "Escape from Freedom" Dr. Fromm has written books that will, we hope, replace some of the crude "psychologism" of the best-sellers list.

Looking Upward

CHILDREN AND RELIGION—by Dora P. Chaplin—*Saunders—$2.75.*

TEACHERS, Sunday School teachers and parents will be able to find many important guide posts here. It concisely and practically traces the course of a child's religious education from his earliest years on through adolescence. Suggestions about the handling of such child problems as early contacts with skepticism and death and simple but effective presentations of prayer and worship are highlights of the book by an experienced director of religious education.



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FILM PARADE

"Love Life of Hitler, Eva Braun" Movie of Documented Barbarism

By MARY LOWREY ROSS

"THE Love Life of Hitler and Eva Braun" opened in a small downtown theatre, as the first half of a double feature — Adolf Hitler, followed by Charlie Chan. In spite of its teasing and, as it turned out, completely irrelevant title, the film didn't attract a lineup of movie-goers. Three years after 1945 Adolf Hitler has become nothing more in the public mind than a Grade B memory.

The picture, which probably represents the final ransacking of the ruins of Berlin and Berchtesgaden, actually produces little that is new or fresh. It opens with glimpses of shattered Berlin and shots of the Nuremberg trials, then goes back to retrace the rise of Nazism, the brutal welding of the German nation into a war-machine, and then the triumph, the disintegration and the collapse. As a counterpoint to this there are constant glimpses of the life at Berchtesgaden, a life marked by great luxury, high physical jollity and an utter lack of human meaning or spirit. The film, which is clumsily and obviously edited, is rather like a bad imitation of Wagnerian opera—thunders, squeals, furious and meaningless recitatives, and a final movement that gutters out with hardly a suggestion of climax.

Terrible Emphasis

The production is further marred by a commentary that seems, at times, hardly more civilized than the material it describes. The story carries its own terrible emphasis at every point, but in spite of this the commentator is constantly at one's elbow, crowing triumph and pointing the moral and the obvious. Even the commentator, however, can't detract from the impact of one heartshaking sequence which shows two German civilians brought before a Nazi tribunal. Whatever the crime of these men it could hardly have accounted, sober and respectable as they appeared, for the venom and fury screamed at them by their Nazi prosecutors. They had little to say in their own defence, and I have never seen on the screen or anywhere else, human faces and figures that revealed so nakedly resignation and despair. This single, small sequence contrives to light, in one vivid, horrifying flash, the whole brutal and featureless face of Nazism.

As was perhaps to be expected "The Love Life of Hitler and Eva Braun" reveals nothing whatever of the relation between the two principals. Hitler and Eva are never shown together in a single frame. There is no hint that she was the chatelaine of Berchtesgaden — actually she seems more like an irresponsible vacationist enjoying herself at a luxury resort. The camera reveals her as a well-set-up Nordic with a pretty face whose expression alternates between liveliness and childish petulance, and is otherwise quite mindless. Mindlessness indeed seemed to hang over Berchtesgaden like a miasma. On the long stone loggia overlooking the lovely Bavarian mountains there were always tables set with food and long rows of upholstered sun couches, usually occupied by guests. There were no books or periodicals—the only books in the picture were the ones burned in huge bonfires by Nazi storm-troopers—and there was no sign of civilized human communication among the guests themselves. On the beaches and in the lake they romped hugely, dunking each other in the water, and in high-spirited moments trying to tear off each other's clothes. As far as the camera records Hitler never took part in these revels, and there seemed to be no relationship whatever between host and guests. He merely appeared, solitary, brooding, fanatical, and then vanished. He never apparently had a glance for Eva Braun, working at her everlasting calisthenics on the loggia balustrade.

"The Love Life of Hitler and Eva Braun" is documented barbarism, and the documentation itself is clumsy and ill-contrived. Yet the film is fascinating over every inch of its surface. It can't be recommended for entertainment, enjoyment, enlightenment or anything except sheer horrifying interest. In that field, however, it is incomparable.

Astaire and Berlin

Thanks largely to Fred Astaire and the Irving Berlin tunes, "Easter Parade" manages to survive the awful weight of its high-budgeting and to come through as reasonably light and attractive entertainment. Some of the tunes are old and some are new, and while the new ones aren't likely to outlive the old they are very pleasant while they last. Fred Astaire's particular talent is to make any show seem better than it could possibly have looked on paper. Everything he does has a special sort of rightness and his droll, charming, bony face contributes almost as much as his incomparable dancing. In "Easter Parade" he seems to have spent considerably more ingenuity on settings than on his actual routine and as a result his footwork isn't quite so dazzling as in some of his former pictures. However, he could probably merely walk through a picture and make it seem engaging and worthwhile.

In addition to Fred Astaire there are Ann Miller and Judy Garland as the Astaire dancing partners. Most of the Berlin songs are sung by the latter, and while Judy Garland's singing is just about as innocent of vocal art as singing can be, she can plug a song with the best of them. Altogether there is enough well-employed talent in "Easter Parade" to make you overlook the story, a rather glum little plot which needn't be gone into here.

Eugene Conley, U.S. operatic tenor, will be soloist at the final Prom Concert of the season in Varsity Arena, August 26. Frieder Weissmann will conduct the orchestra.

SWIFT REVIEW

MR. BLANDINGS BUILDS HIS DREAM HOUSE. Myrna Loy and Cary Grant in a strictly upper-class-income struggle with the housing problem. Fairly entertaining.
FORT APACHE. John Ford's Western provides splendid scenery, lively action and even a hint of characterization in the role of a lunatic Army Major, well played by Henry Fonda.
SUMMER HOLIDAY. Screen musical version of Eugene O'Neil's "Ah! Wilderness." Walter Huston, Frank Morgan and Agnes Moorehead are excellent as the adults, but Mickey Rooney as a period adolescent is painfully miscast.

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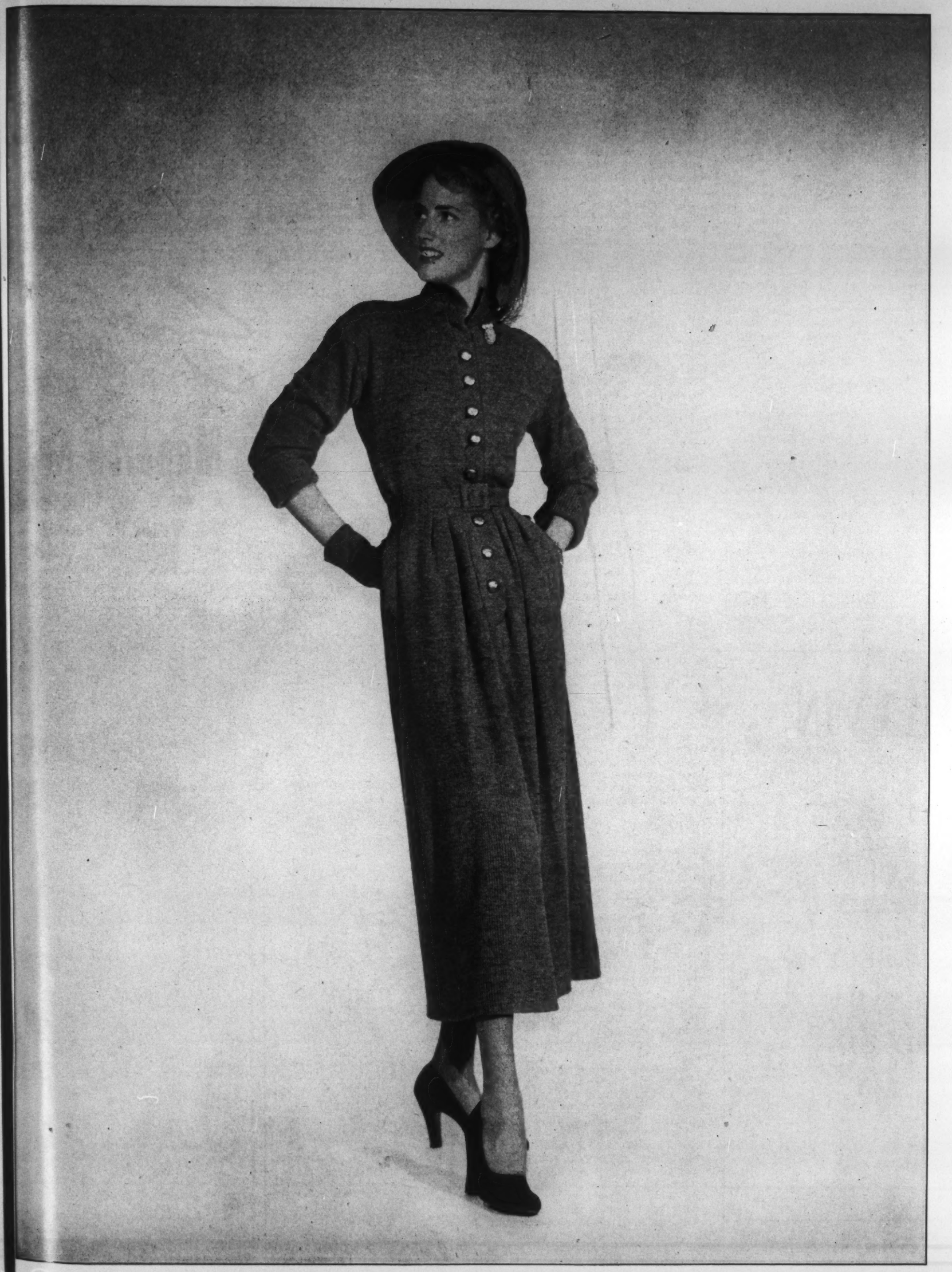

Courtesy Eta and New York Dress Institute

The Knitted Dress — has emerged from its prosaic chrysalis to become, under the skilled attentions of several well-known designers, a medium of high fashion for daytime and evening wear. The fact that knit dresses are allergic to wrinkles endears them especially to women who travel. Unpressed pleats give soft fullness to the skirt of this grey wool knit dress. Push-up sleeves with cuffs are seamed off shoulder. Smoke pearl buttons fasten the bodice up to a high collar.

WORLD OF WOMEN

BERNICE COFFEY, *Editor*

COLLECTIONS

In Pursuit of Old China

By EANSWYTHE ROWLEY

IN THE heyday of Neolithic man . . . roughly about ten thousand years ago . . . crude pottery bowls and hand-made earthenware milk pots adorned his pile dwellings; no doubt history's first recorded use of pottery accessories in interior decoration!

So, primitive instinct eggs us on to buy "bits of china" for shelves already laden. Well . . . if that's your hobby, let neither family dissuasions nor old wives' tales anent the evils of hoarding, deter you from collecting china. It is one of the most stimulating of all hobbies; it rates you with kings and potentates; has the psychologist's stamp of approval.

First, though, make this decision: are you going into this pursuit in a large, expensive way . . . old English dessert services, Chelsea figures, rare Worcester and all that sort of thing? Or are you content to poke your nose in among the dusty claptrap of back-street shops to emerge triumphant with your precious loot? "Finds" do not pop up very often, but you'll have a heap of fun hoping they do.

Whatever medium you choose, the quest is bound to be somewhat confusing. You see, business ethics of two centuries ago were a little lax, to say the least. While goldsmiths were strictly governed by law and under penalty of death if their work was not assayed, the maker of china in eighteenth century England was at liberty to turn out his wares free of identification . . . and often did. Consequently, the world is blessed with a goodly assortment of unmarked china.

Then again, some early manufacturers were a rascally crew at times. They cribbed ideas, shapes and decorations. Reproductions flooded the market. They, too, were unmarked. So it is a foregone conclusion that the serious collector must be right on his toes when it comes to judging antiques. Fortunately, authenticity can be gauged by appearance, by certain minute omissions, additions and other clues. This is one case in which familiarity breeds only respect; for through familiarity alone comes knowledge of old china.

Glazes and Marks

How, then, is one to know the real from the false? By study . . . a world of it. The most outstanding authority on the subject is W. B. Honey, Keeper of the Department of Ceramics in the Victoria and Albert Museum, London. He has written widely on china, generously illustrated his books, included potters' marks as well as all the historical data you will need.

Once you have made up your mind that this pastime cannot be mastered in ten easy lessons, half your battle is won. You simply sit down and learn all there is to learn. Dealers and connoisseurs the world over agree that the only way to know old china is to live with it, handle it, get the feel of the different glazes. As you study, you gradually absorb the distinguishing characteristics of the various periods, pastes and glazes. Soon you will be able to pick up a specimen and say: "That looks like a piece of old Derby," or whatever.

Your museum, wherever you are, should be your best friend. Here you can compare designs and coloring if you cannot actually handle the specimens. Next, visit old curio shops, examine the china, and you will find the owners eager to talk about their collections . . . in most cases, that is.

Signposts of age are few and far between and hard to follow; and they must never be accepted as infallible. For instance, occasionally an underglaze mark can be taken as genuine. So too, can the presence of the three spur marks on the under rim of the plate or saucer. These are the points where the plate rested on spurs, or stilts, in the kiln; and again we say they should not by themselves be taken as an indication of age. Modern china should be finished and smooth as the glaze itself, but much of it has been known to retain the stilt marks. So, consider size, shapes, design and color before you form any opinions.

If a bowl or vase is flat on the bottom, however, you may be sure that it has been moulded or factory produced. A hand-made bowl is definitely concave underneath the base . . . enough so that a potter's wheel can fit inside.

Each potter, each artist, expresses himself by his own characteristic motifs; flowers, festoons, garlands, and other flora and fauna, are more or less common to all. Birds, well executed, are found only on expensive china; and rare indeed is feather decoration. Shells painted on china are more unique still. So when you come across this sort of heirloom treasure, hang on to it.

If you collect old dinner services, be satisfied only if they are complete; a full English dinner service of the early nineteenth century, incidentally, consists of: two soup tureens, four gravy tureens with lids and stands, four sauce tureens with stands, two dozen platters, two salad bowls, one dozen pie dishes with stands, twelve cheese plates, twenty-four pudding plates, twelve large soup plates, seventy-two dinner plates! And they are still to be had for the searching.

Matched Sets

Keep your sets . . . of anything . . . intact. Even when bequests are to be made, don't, in the name of posterity, divide them—sweet sentiment and family feudin' to the contrary. Canada is, unfortunately, full of single candlesticks, two or three spoons per family, single chairs, quarter—or half-dozens of plates and other like scatterings; all due to the terms of Aunt Somebody's will and hundreds like her. Of what earthly use is one candlestick? Do you know of anything more frustrating than the certainty that beautiful china, as an instance, can never be matched or completed?

Now, about buying. Fun there is in flummery bowls, platters and the like. But buy them with an end in view . . . to use . . . to enjoy. For originality, try serving that dessert . . . your own *specialité de maison* . . . from a graceful old tureen; or soup at luncheon in colorful old English breakfast cups. Of course, you must catch these lovelies, but therein lies your hobby's adventure.

All of which presupposes that your purchases must be in perfect condition before you consider them. Be critical about chips and cracks; refuse to buy if the article is not usable, or if it does not fit into your scheme of things. There is neither sense nor intelligent planning in buying for the sake of spending money.

When at last you have your collection, care for it with your own two hands; for, as Mrs. Beeton, the Victorian Emily Post, said: "A maid-of-all work's hands are not always in condition to handle delicate ornaments." I like to think of her gracious era . . . of the mistress of the household who made a rite of washing her tea things *in the drawing room* in vessels appointed, then put them away herself . . . after guests had departed, of course. Owners of fine china today could take a leaf from her book with heart and mind at rest.

CONCERNING FOOD

Madam Is in a Hurry

By MARJORIE THOMPSON FLINT

SUMMER brings forth many occasions when the lady of the house is tempted to stay out later in the afternoon than usual and so cut down on the time allotted for meal preparation. Actually anything less than an hour for getting dinner is quite a push unless you have done some preliminary work in the morning. Of course the best thing to do on a sizzling day is to plan to have simple but attractive meals and prepare as much of the food as possible in the cool of the morning. In this way you can add minute vacations to your day and still keep the household happy and running on all cylinders.

We often feel that dishwashing

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though inevitable, is a great time stealer. However, unless you own one of those beautiful mechanical jobs you are really in for it. Paper plates, place mats and serviettes for porch or terrace service are acceptable occasionally but you can't get away with using them very often. Of course you can always allocate the D.W. job to those who complain most about paper plate service. One practical suggestion for saving minutes in dishwashing would be to use only the dishes, cutlery and glassware essential for civilized eating.

From stove-to-plate service would eliminate platters, vegetable dishes, and so on. Service plates under cocktail glasses could be replaced by papier mache coasters and flat-bottomed dessert dishes could stand alone. Instead of transferring pickles from jar to dish every meal, look around the attic or neighborhood antique shop for an old-fashioned pickle jar with a lid. This item holds nearly a pint and is very presentable for table service.

Every household is distinctly individual in food tastes. It is impossible to predict what could be done when circumstances demand quick action for meal preparation. However complete reconnaissance into various food cupboards and refrigerator will usually yield some treasures and five minutes of planning what to do with them is time well spent.

Just suppose you are turning in the home driveway with an empty picnic hamper and hungry children at 5.30 p.m. The two breadwinners are expected home at 6.15 and nothing is ready for dinner. To add to the confusion there are wet bathing suits, one damp and sandy dog and two snarled heads of hair to untangle. We'll leave you to figure out the best methods of disposing of these domestic problems but we wager you probably won't make the kitchen before 15 minutes have elapsed. In any case here is a suggested menu which will not take more than 30 minutes to get ready. This is for 4 adults and 1 pre-school child who would be satisfied (we hope) with a poached egg and whatever else is usual for his evening meal.

Vegetable Juice (if chilled)
Corned Beef Hash with Poached Egg
Sliced Tomato Corn on the Cob
Bread and Butter
Cantaloupe with Fruit
Cookies or Cake Beverage

Suggestions for doing:

(1) Peel and slice a generous quantity of tomatoes and refrigerate.

(2) Cut cantaloupe into serving pieces, scrape out seeds and fill cavity with fruit. Use fresh fruit such as berries or peaches if you have them, or open a tin of fruit. Chill until ready to serve.

(3) Open 2 cans of corned beef hash and combine with ¼ cup catchup. Place in a greased casserole and bake in moderate oven 350° F for 15 minutes or until thoroughly heated.

(4) Enlist help for husking and silking 8 cobs of corn and cook in pressure saucepan according to manufacturer's directions or in boiling water 7-10 minutes.

(5) Poach eggs and place one in each serving of hash. We hope you enjoy your dinner.

Case No. 2 has to do with a lady who has been out with the girls playing nine holes of golf and, due to circumstances beyond her control, she is late. Needless to say she was smart enough to anticipate such a possibility and laid her meal plans accordingly. Here is her dinner menu:

Chilled Tomato Juice
Devilled Minute Steaks
Hashed Brown Potatoes
Cauliflower with Cheese Sauce
Ice Cream with Fresh Blueberry Sauce
Sponge Cake (purchased)

This menu presupposes four top burners to the stove because she uses all of them.

The sauce for the cauliflower was made in the morning and stored in the refrigerator. It required only to be transferred to the double boiler for heating. Also in the morning the cauliflower was prepared but not washed and the potatoes cooked and the skins removed.

The cauliflower was cooked in the pressure saucepan. The potatoes were diced (about 3 cups for 4 people) salt and pepper were added and sautéed in hot fat in a heavy frying pan slowly for 15 minutes covered. They were not stirred and were quite crusty on the bottom.

The steaks (4 of them) of the waffled or cubed variety were sprinkled with seasoned flour (1 tsp. salt and 4 tbsp. flour) and browned quickly in 4 tbsp. hot fat. They were removed and to the fat left in the pan our lady added 1 tsp. dry mustard, ½ cup chili sauce or catchup and 2 tbsp. hot water. This sauce was heated to boiling, then spooned over each steak and served immediately.

The blueberry sauce was also made in the morning and here is the recipe:

Blueberry Sauce

½ cup water
1/3 cup corn syrup
1 tbsp. lemon juice
⅛ tsp. ground cloves
1 cup fresh blueberries
1 tbsp. butter

Combine water, corn syrup, lemon juice and cloves in a saucepan. Simmer gently for 5 minutes. Add blueberries and cook 3 minutes. Add butter and chill. Yield: 1 cup.

Case No. 3 involves a party who spent the afternoon bird watching and gossiping. However a change in the weather occurred which threw her meal plans somewhat out of line. It had been hot in the morning and she had planned a cold supper which was to include sliced bologna, potato salad, coleslaw and tomatoes and a dessert which was still an unknown quantity.

However air of polar origin had definitely made itself felt in the late afternoon and the cold supper idea seemed a little out of place. Moreover the teen-aged daughter who had been supervising at the play ground stated that she was very hungry and father claimed that he only had a light lunch at noon.

What might be done with the items on hand plus ½ dozen eggs would be this:

Scrambled Eggs in Bologna Cups
Quick Creamed Potatoes Coleslaw
Tomatoes Bread and Butter
Hot Tea Biscuits, Cheese
Berry Jam or Preserved Fruit

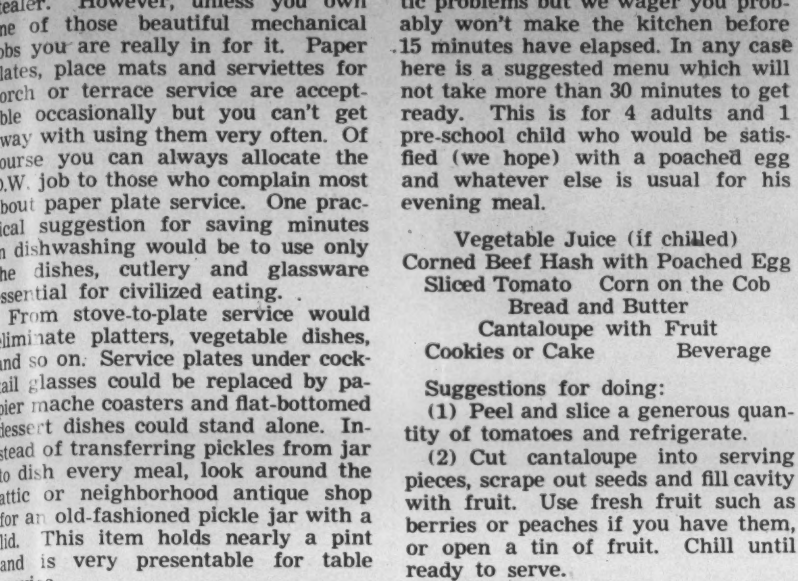
We are hoping that the potatoes had not been made into salad and so are free to serve hot. To quick cream them (this is a recipeless item) put diced potatoes in saucepan, add some milk and sprinkle with flour (about 1 tbsp. flour to ¾ cup milk), salt and pepper, stirring frequently while it is heating. Just before serving add a piece of butter and chopped parsley.

To cut the bologna leave the casing on slices of about ⅛ in. thick. Heat a small amount of fat in a skillet and add bologna slices. The heat will puff the slice and form a cup. Transfer to warm platter while scrambling the eggs.

For scrambling the eggs we suggest doing so without beating or adding cream. Egg cookery is a very personal matter in any family and ours is no exception but this method of scrambling eggs has withstood quite a few acid tests. Melt butter in saucepan or skillet and break in 6 eggs (allow 2 eggs per person). Add salt and pepper, turn the heat low, and let the whites begin to set before you stir with a spoon. Keep stirring so that you get a scramble which is gold and white in appearance. Cook soft or hard depending upon taste, but keep the heat treatment low. Serve in bologna cups.

The dessert problem was solved by making tea biscuits from prepared biscuit mix, and serving them with cheese on hand and berry jam.

We could go on about case No. 4 who was the career wife with a kitchen cupboard as bare as Mother Hubbard's and the occasion was half day closing for the grocery stores. What did she do? Quite right, she had a leisurely dinner at a lush air-conditioned restaurant with no dishes to wrestle with afterwards.



● *The very fine and elaborate silver tea caddy shown above is one of a set of three made by Daniel Smith and Robert Sharp of London in 1768, at the height of English rococo. This style was popular in England for only about ten years. Photo courtesy of Royal Ontario Museum.*

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BRAIN-TEASER

More Ups Than Downs

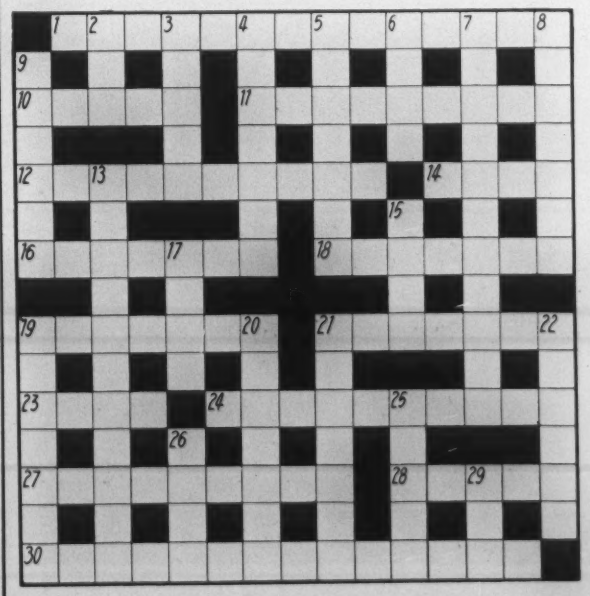
By LOUIS and DOROTHY CRERAR

ACROSS

1. The cat has swallowed the hose. (1, 4, 2, 3, 4)
10. With glycerine it's a bang-up concoction.
11. A teller and a listener.
12. Member of a male quartet at the ball game? (6, 4)
14. "Then Julia, let me woo thee, "Thus, thus to come - - - - me." (Herrick)
16. Ganders. (anagram)
18. Lad in pain, Sir Galahad!
19. Or take your leave of the professor.
21. Streetcar track.
23. Poetic eyeballs.
24. Does it "air" the bed linen? (5, 5)
27. Bathless Groggins never performs any. (He'd look comic stripped!)
28. A put-up scheme, in the garden, perhaps.
30. Day dreams, shattered by Franco. (7, 2, 5)

DOWN

2. Sacheverell, Edith and Osbert do it well.
3. The lion and the unicorn fought for it.
4. A sub comes up to complete a nightmare.
5. The orchestra does it to amuse the audience until the conductor arrives. (5, 2)
6. Veer around.
7. The elevator man has his, too. (3, 3, 5,)
8. Knighted steak.
9. If used it's not.
13. Big shots. (6, 5)
15. Every year is leap year to this little bounder.
17. Anthony's garden?
19. Dull, but not dull verse.
20. There are the high kind and
21. there is the high kind.
22. They're often three sheets in the wind.
25. P
o
m (3, 2)
26. Anagrammatical tale in two parts. (short form) (2, 2)
29. One of the Baba brothers.



Solution for Last Week's Puzzle

ACROSS

1 and 7 down. Connecticut Yankee
9. Hart
10. Wives
11. Bout
12. A keeper
13. Tainted
15. Debunker
16. Treats
18. Coffey
21. Unpacked
24. Czardas
26. An ankle
28. Anon
29. Aspic
30. Rugs
31. Up to scratch

DOWN

2. On the cuff
3. New week
4. Cave
5. Instant
6. Urban
7. (See 1 across.)
8. Rupert
14. Trout
17. Eccentric
19. Oozing
20. Year ago
22. Panacea
23. Eulogy
25. Run up
27. Epic

MUSIC

A Musical Portfolio

By JOHN H. YOCOM

THE most picturesque and reliable method of telling the story of Canada in one musical work is to use a form that would take note of the Dominion's five basic cultural zones. A symphony with its tight, cohesive construction would hardly do in this case but the suite, permitting elasticity and variety, would be just the thing. Some time ago composer-conductor Alexander Brott, assistant conductor of Les Concerts Symphoniques in Montreal, wrote a "Canadian" suite that describes our cultural and racial qualities in a series of effective tonal pictures. The work, which is entitled "From Sea to Sea," is as sharply defined in sentiment as it is in its melodic, rhythmic and color content. There is no attempt at a Hollywood type of musical montage which, as in a movie that tries to give you slices of everything at once, only achieves a mixed-up effect. Appropriately enough, the C.B.C. had commissioned Brott to do it. Canadian symphony orchestras have already played it and listeners who have heard it have been enthusiastic about the piece as a portfolio of this Dominion.

Next fall audiences in Belfast, Dublin and London will get the idea of Canada's historic, cultural zoning in a capsuled earful when they hear Brott's musical documentary played by orchestras directed by testy, artistically meticulous Sir Thomas Beecham. Brott has recently been visiting European capitals, there successfully presenting his music; he is now returning to Montreal.

•

A 1948-49 opera season at the Metropolitan seems at this writing to be still a tricky problem, although there were some signs last week that representatives of the Metropolitan Opera Association and the 12 unions might reach a compromise on wages rates. They were to thresh out their differences again early this week. But whatever the outcome, the mathematical problem is simply that even with a 97 per cent sold-out house, as it was last season, plus radio and record revenues, the Met goes in the red $220,000. The unions asking for more money on a general increased price scale are the musicians' (which has not had a wage increase in two years) and the wardrobe attendants'. But the mathematics of the whole thing pretty well ties the hands of the 38-man board of directors. Raising the top seat price of $7.50 would simply cut down that attendance percentage without likely producing any more money.

The trouble seems to be in the comparatively small size (3,500 seating capacity) of the Met. A new one should have been planned and built years ago. Now inflated construction costs put that right out of the picture. Only in the last three or four years has the Met really been in the black even a little bit. The possibility of a new building has been merely a sweet dream.

Fortunately the love of opera is growing more widely and deeply, thanks largely to the Saturday radio broadcasts. And evidences of enthusiasm for the form continually show both in this country and in the U.S. The work of the Opera School of the Royal Conservatory in Toronto and Madame Donalda's school in Montreal are two shining Canadian examples.

In Montreal last week Thomas Archer, music critic of *The Gazette*, warmly reported on the Montreal Festival's production of "Faust" and the future of the form itself: "Twenty years or so ago a famous singer on retiring from the stage prophesied that opera was a dying art form. The huge crowds at the Chalet last Tuesday evening furnished just another proof of how foolish it can be to make sweeping statements. This Montreal Festival's production of 'Faust' and a score of other productions on this continent during the past year alone are enough to inspire confidence in the vitality of opera as a form of human expression through the medium of art. It is safer in judging such phenomena to take the ampler historical view; let us say, to take the Toynbee view . . . .

"Opera is not only a great fructifying source of music; it is possibly the most ambitious form of art invented by western man. It is an attempt to gather and merge into a higher unit the arts of sound and sight. This is what all theatre attempts in a measure to do, but opera [does so] more than any other form of theatre . . ."

Thomas Archer concluded: "To a man brought up on the immense shows of the baroque opera of the 17th and early 18th century the masterpieces of Gluck and Mozart would have seemed small by comparison. So to the man brought up on the immense Wagnerian shows of the 19th century the opera of the future will probably seem mean in resource and execution. For we can only judge from past glories, and new beginnings always seem small by comparison."

Last week at the Berkshire Music Centre's production of a resurrected Rossini opera, "The Turk in Italy," Boris Goldovsky led his talented young charges through a work of perhaps more academic than fundamentally musical interest, but nevertheless gave the critics who regularly attend the Met, and the large Tanglewood audience, a satisfying eyeful and earful. At least at the student and young artist level, if not at that of the prima donna and the gold curtain, opera is a healthy business.

Geneva Competition

Canada will be represented by at least three musicians at the International Competition for Musical Performers in Geneva, Switzerland, in September. Nearly 500 candidates representing 29 nations have applied to participate in the Fourth International Competition, which will be held from September 20 to October 3 at the Conservatory of Music of Geneva. The country with the largest representation will be Germany with 84 musicians, followed by Hungary (77), Austria (53), Italy (49), and France (44). Eleven will come from England; ten from the U.S. As significant comment on Europe's present state, seven candidates are registered as "stateless." The final concert of the prizewinners, accompanied by the famous Orchestre Romand under the direction of Ernest Ansermet, will take place on Oct. 3.

•

Last week North American ballet lost one and, partly, gained one. The Ballet Theatre, considered by many to be the best U.S. ballet company, called off the 1948 season because it would be too expensive. Wealthy heiress and ballet director Lucia Chase, herself a dancer in the troupe, had already sunk $2 million in the nine-season-old venture and now stood aside for someone else to be an angel. But word came from Paris last week that the ballet of the Paris Opera would make a tour in Eastern Canada and the U.S. A cast of 45 dancers starts the three-week tour on Sept. 5. Canadian cities listed are Montreal and Quebec. The company will present a repertory of 16 ballets, mostly creations of imaginative ballet master Serge Lifar.

Leading lady Jeraldine Dvorak, Peter Boyne, actor-director, and Louise Noble, now playing in summer theatre hits at Toronto Museum Theatre.

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THEATRE

Midsummer Coward

By LUCY VAN GOGH

THE "B. & B. Productions Ltd." really got into its stride at the Royal Ontario Museum with last week's production, continued this week, of three of the items of Noel Coward's famous "Tonight at 8.30." Mr. Bell is well suited to the impecunious Toby in "Ways and Means" and was admirably seconded by Jeraldine Dvorak, who is showing great versatility and range. But the performance of the season so far is Mr. Boyne's Henry Gow in "Fumed Oak," a perfect presentation of the rather mean little Londoner who has at last revolted against his yet meaner surroundings. This four-character playlet is as well done as we have ever seen it, and it is one of the gems of the contemporary theatre.

"Still Life" requires more subtlety than Ronald Taylor and Sheila Barry were able to put into it, and the main plot is a little submerged by the comedy passages. It is entertaining enough, but it is a pity that it has to conclude the evening's bill. The accent of this group of players is on pace and characterization rather than strong dramatic effect.

ANNOUNCEMENT

Mr. and Mrs. Douglas B. Weldon, London, Ontario, announce the engagement of their daughter, Marcia Jane to Mr. John Merritt Gould, son of Mrs. Gould and the late Mr. H. V. Gould of St. Catharines, Ontario. The marriage will take place on Saturday, September 18th at the Church of St. John the Evangelist, London.

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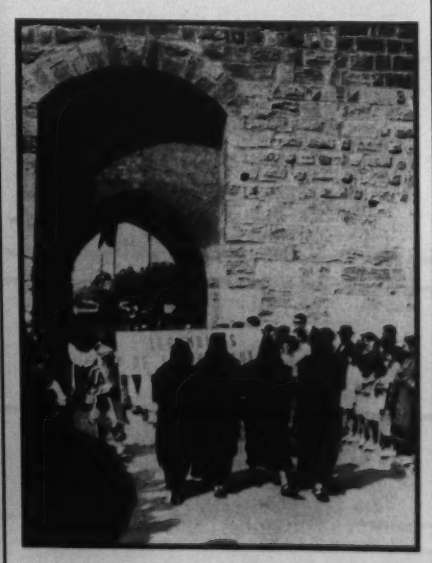
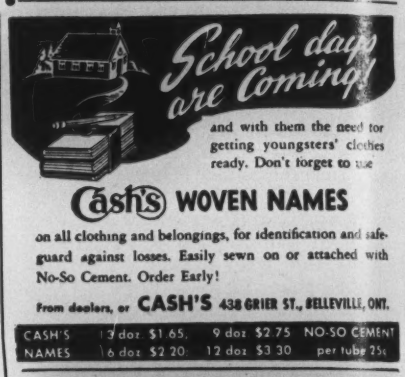


The people of Aigues-Mortes, France, recently turned back the clock to re-enact the departure of King Louis the Saint of France to the Crusades 700 years ago. Above, monks who took part in ceremony pass under the same gateway used by the king and his knights.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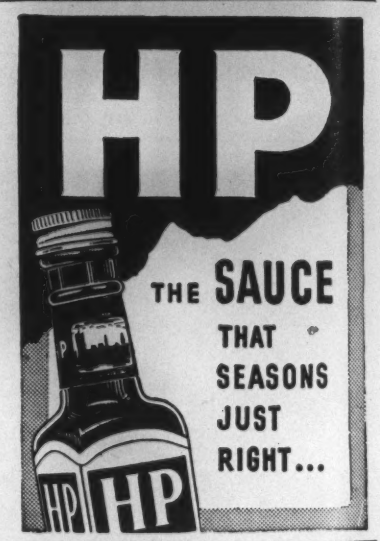

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USE TWICE WEEKLY

THE OTHER PAGE

The Unbalanced Economy

By J. E. MIDDLETON

"OUR unbalanced economy is to blame," said the Gallant Lady who fattens steers on her pasture farm and maintains a mass-meeting of hens. "Peavey, my man, says that everything has gone haywire," she went on, "but there's no dignity in that expression. Unbalanced Economy is better. I picked it up from a Professor of Business Administration, talking over the radio. It doesn't mean anything in particular, but it sounds well, and I toss it off here and there with quite good effect. The man who was trying to sell me a new brand of laying-mash at a fancy price was impressed, and the schoolteacher who is angling for the C.C.F. nomination is beginning to respect me."

The Gallant Lady paused to laugh. "I know how they feel," she resumed. "Long ago a music critic mentioned in his paper the 'radiant texture of my singing.' For a while I strutted until I realized that the man was merely throwing language around, not giving a hoot whether it meant anything or not."

Seldom indeed does the Gallant Lady even mention her career as a singer and teacher of singing; ten years in Canadian churches and concert-halls, latterly in Ottawa. It was cut short when she married a stock-farmer, raising pure-bred cattle and sheep. Now for a quarter-century since his untimely death she has been managing the farm.

"You had a good time in Ottawa?" I queried.

"That surely was the life of Riley," she replied, with a chuckle. "I got up when I pleased, walked to the studio, taught for three or four hours and had a good many evening engagements, social as well as professional. I was lucky in my pupils. Several had exceptional voices. One, in particular, did me much credit in half-a-dozen cities. She even came five hundred miles to visit me, here on the farm, after Frank died. That was during the first Great War. I induced her to do a recital at our village church for the Red Cross, with me as accompanist and Greek chorus, talking between songs about the composers. I think the suspicions of the neighbors were confirmed. They were inclined to agree with old Aunt Elizabeth Burleigh who said, 'Cecilia's getting too big for her britches.' No one thought I would settle down to real work. Well, look at me now."

I looked; at her ragged grey sweater, corduroy slacks and heavy boots, at the woollen tam on the back of her grey head, at the dancing imps of merriment behind her glasses.

"Maybe I didn't work too much at first," she admitted. "We always had two men and a hired girl. Now, after two wars and an unbalanced economy, all I have is old Peavey and his rheumatism to help me with twenty-two head of cattle and four hundred chickens."

"What about the man who brought you Lassie and the pups?" I asked.

"Jerry Cox? Poor chap, he's out of circulation at present; ninety days in the county jail. He got hold of a few bottles of hair tonic. Jerry's honest in the main, so I won't say they were stolen; they were merely surreptitiously acquired. Soon he was the loudest and most offensive drunk I ever saw. He set out for the village resolved to lick everybody there; and didn't succeed. He even disgusted Lassie when he took away her pups. She deserted him, stayed with me and had her next litter in my woodshed; six of the likeliest collies you ever saw.

"The man who drives the egg-truck told me they ought to be worth $15 apiece. A cattle-buyer thought $10. About the same time a niece of mine on the next concession got $20 for two pups not as good as these. So I was uplifted with hope. Then the garage man suggested that I turn the six over to him for sale on a fifty-fifty basis. I did so, and from that moment the bottom fell out of the pup market. Talk about mining stocks! Conservative investment in comparison."

Then with a laugh as gay as it ever was she quoted Mrs. Gummidge, " 'I am a lone, lorn creetur and everything goes contrairy with me.' But I have the promise of a man, and at reasonable wages too. He has only one lung, but he manages. Of course if he has two lungs and no brains to speak of he could go to town and get a dollar an hour. Our unbalanced economy! Come on in. I have a hundred dozen eggs in my living room to be washed and graded."

THE BEE-YARD

IT WAS one of those urgent sun-filled days
When the hives are half deserted
And the field bees squandering their strength
In an ecstasy of work . . .
The maddening scent of the blossoms;
Seductive call of color;
Their pollen-dusted velvet
Careering from bloom to bloom
Taking their toll of nectar,
Leaving the gift of life.

From far off in the gloom of the wood
We heard their high-pitched humming,
Rising, rising, rising,
Seeming never to fall,
And when we stumbled into the glare
Of the sun-drenched clearing
We saw them weaving, weaving
Their tapestry of flight;
A thousand golden bodies
Crossing, re-crossing;
Blotting the trees and the nascent sky
From our dazzled sight.

We stood at the edge of the clearing
Tranced by the unfamiliar rites
While the beekeeper and his helper,
Mysteriously veiled,
Moved steadily among the hives,
Moved like high priests
Tending these strange and fecund altars of the sun.

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THE BUSINESS FRONT

P. M. Richards, Financial Editor SATURDAY NIGHT, TORONTO, CANADA, AUGUST 21, 1948 *Rodney Y. Grey, Asst. Financial Editor*

Labrador Iron Lucky Find For Peace And War Use

By WYNNE PLUMPTRE

As U.S. experts worry about the future shortage of iron ore, due to the exhaustion of Mesabi, the news comes of large iron ore deposits in Labrador and Quebec. They can be used to prolong the life of the Mesabi and provide an alternative source of ore in large quantities.

ANY metal, if people are going to get excited about it in these days, has to end in "ium," for example uranium, radium, titanium, magnesium, and aluminium (to use the English spelling). Yet none are really more important than old-fashioned iron. In peacetime it is all around us: it forms the framework of the offices we work in and the apartment blocks we live in, it makes the motor cars and trains and ships that we ride in and that carry almost all our freight, it goes into the machinery we work with by day and the beds we sleep on at night. And in wartime, when battleships and tanks and guns are needed, it is more important still.

Just west of the tip of Lake Superior, which juts down into the United States, you can find one of the largest mining operations on earth.

This is the Mesabi Range. On the iron ore dug out of its basins the industrial life of this continent is largely based. If you look about you, at the first object made of iron ore that catches your eye—a motor car or a radiator or an electric fan—the chances are that most of the metal in it came from Mesabi.

Not only is this particular iron marvellously easy to mine in very large quantities, it is of a type that is marvellously easy to work—easy to turn into steel. It is hermatite ore, relatively "porous"; not like the other chief type, magnetite, which is more "solid" and resists treatment.

The freighters steam eastward across Lake Superior and through the locks at Sault Ste. Marie.

Air Attack

During the last war these locks were guarded against sabotage. In the next war they will need protection against attack from the air. Fortunately, since they are near the middle of the continent, they can be surrounded by a widespread system of radar detection.

From Sault Ste. Marie the boats divide. Some go down Lake Michigan to feed the industries in and around Chicago. Most go down Lake Huron. Some stop at Detroit, to supply the automobile industry and others in that district. But still the greater number go on to Cleveland and the other Lake Erie ports. There the ore is transhipped and moves away by rail or canal into the steel industry that sprawls across the coal country of Ohio and Pennsylvania with its heart at Pittsburgh.

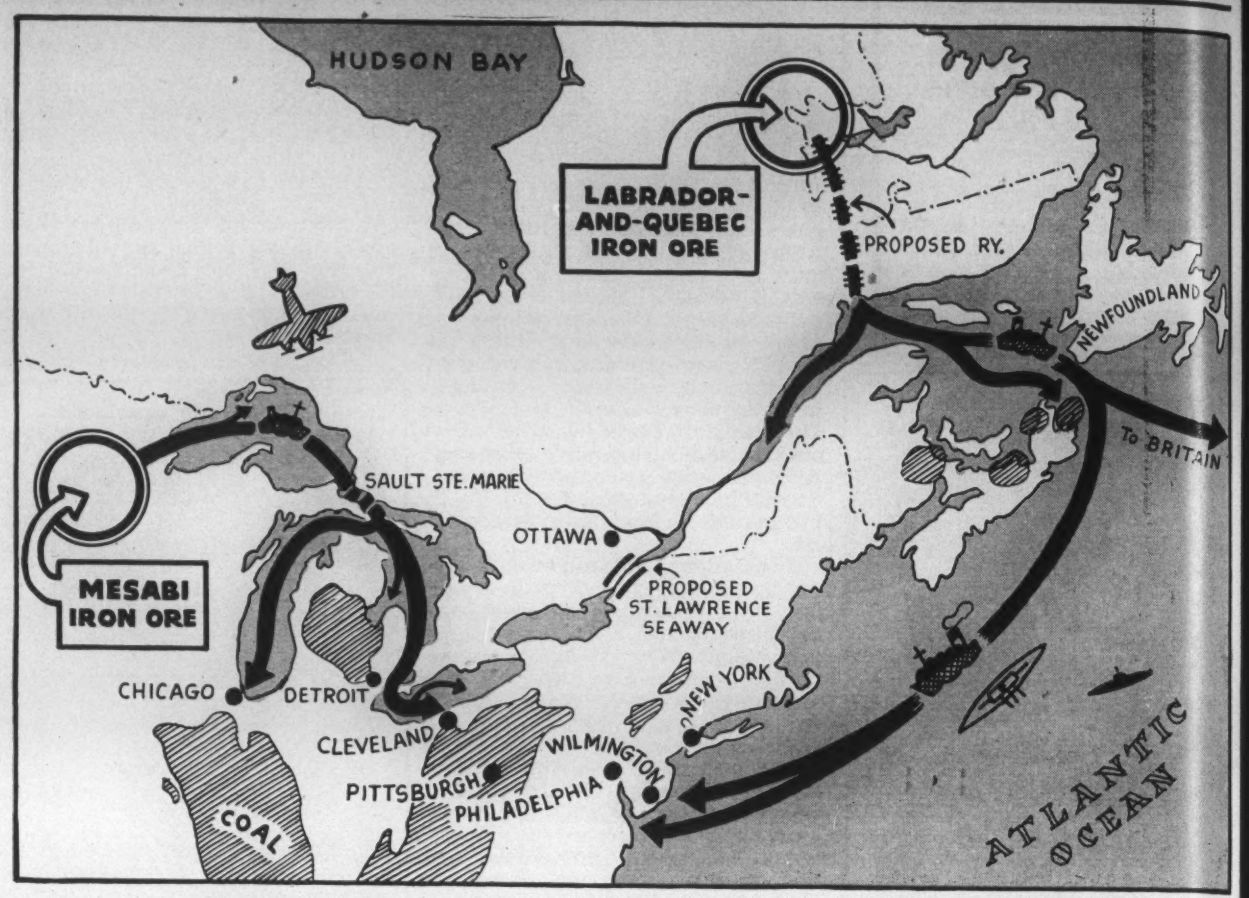
Iron and coal together spell steel. But, because of the greater cost of transport, the coal almost always sits still and waits for the iron to travel to it. Coal, rich and widespread, underlies the industrial life of the American Middle West; and into this great pocket of coal on the earth's surface has poured the Mesabi iron.

Some of the cargoes of ore end up in Canada and form the basis of our steel industry. While we produce some ore ourselves, from the Steep Rock and Helen mines north of Lake Superior, it is not nearly enough for our needs, and actually, on a quality basis, most of it is sold in the United States. So we import almost all the iron, and all the coal, that goes into the steel produced in central Canada. (In Nova Scotia the coal is local, but the ore is imported, low grades from Newfoundland and the necessary higher grades from overseas.) At present, therefore, when we need U.S. dollars badly, iron is a heavy debit in our international accounts. And most of that iron is coming from Mesabi.

But even Mesabi is not inexhaustible. The electric shovels are already scraping the bottom of some of the richest basins of ore. As time goes on, lower grades, more costly to process, will have to be used. Not that the end is immediately in sight; even for high grade ore; but in the steel industry, with blast furnaces and rolling mills costing millions, even a decade is not a very long time to look ahead.

So, in recent years, people have begun to worry about an iron famine. For instance, little more than a year ago, *Harper's* published a challenging article called "Steel in Retreat". It pictured the American industry becoming much more dependent on domestic ores that cost far more to process, and on ores from overseas.

To some extent the U.S. already depends on overseas ore, from Chile and a number of other countries; this goes chiefly to the industries around Wilmington and Philadelphia on the Atlantic Coast and up into the Pennsylvania coal country on the east of the mountains. As the Mesabi ore is eaten up, this dependence becomes greater and greater. The threat of interruption of overseas' supplies by submarines becomes more serious even than the possible threat from the air to Sault Ste. Marie.



At the end of the last war the Germans had just developed new submarines that swam much faster and farther than any earlier models. The secrets of these ships are now known, presumably, to *all* the great powers that are occupying Germany.

How lucky, how amazingly lucky, therefore, was the discovery of a vast new bed of iron ore lying north of the Gulf of St. Lawrence across the Quebec-Labrador border. Iron from this source can move to blast furnaces on this continent either over inland waters or down a relatively short and well protected strip of the Atlantic coast. From the strategic point of view it is indeed well placed.

Compares With Mesabi

Rich basins of ore run north-west and south-east for more than 100 miles, and measure fifteen or twenty miles across. Power can be produced on nearby rivers at a very low cost, and, in general, mining operations should be as easy as on the Mesabi. While the full extent of the deposits is not yet known, it is also comparable with the Mesabi in size.

A 350-mile haul by rail, over not-too-difficult country, brings the ore to the north shore of the Gulf of St. Lawrence, just west of the island of Anticosti. There a port can be kept open all winter by means of an ice-breaker.

From this port the ore can move, and no doubt eventually will move, to four destinations: (1) To our own steel industry in Nova Scotia which badly needs the help that relatively cheap, high grade ore can give it; (2) To the Atlantic coast steel industry of the United States; (3) Across the Atlantic to England and other European markets; (4) Up the St. Lawrence and the Great Lakes into markets now fed from Mesabi.

At first the chief destination will be the Atlantic coast, including Nova Scotia. The two companies developing the ore—both of which are controlled by a Canadian concern, Hollinger Consolidated Gold Mines, Ltd.—will aim at a starting rate of production of about 10 million tons. (Mesabi, at its peak, slightly exceeded 80 million tons; other Canadian iron mines produced in 1947 less than 2 million tons.) The port and other loading facilities will be designed to handle this amount. Later on they can be doubled or tripled in size.

Unless war comes, making special demands on the new deposit, the loading facilities are not likely to be expanded until the St. Lawrence Deep

THE BUSINESS ANGLE

Communism and Collectivism

By P. M. RICHARDS

HOW many Communists and "fellow-travellers" have we? The sensational Elizabeth Bentley disclosures in the United States, Canada's own spy trials in 1946, the evidences of Communist influences in some of our labor unions, the number of people who want Mr. Henry Wallace to be President of the United States, serve to indicate the inroads Communism has already made in North America, supposedly the least Communist part of the world.

This, surely, is a significant fact: undoubtedly much of the existing Communist strength on this continent has been won during a period of high prosperity and virtually full employment. If the Communists can make such gains in good times, what may they not do when times are not so good?

The question is particularly pertinent because such a time is almost surely approaching. We may not be heading down into the depths, but a year or so hence, as a result of accentuation of economic imbalances, we are likely to be enjoying less over-all prosperity than we have now. We may see some sizable local pockets of unemployment caused by inability to make and sell goods at prices which the mass of consumers are willing to pay; managements and the private enterprise system will be blamed, though the fault will really be that of excessive wage costs and other obstacles to trade, such as materials shortages, strikes in the plants of suppliers, production slow-downs, foreign exchange troubles, and governmental restrictions.

Opportunity for Moscow

This is where your vaunted free enterprise lands you, Moscow's agents in our midst will say, and many stupid people will believe them. The stupid ones will not pause to ask if Communism would do any better for them; they will wish to discard the system they have because it is not providing for them as well as they would like. Since a considerable increase in the number of our Communists is anything but desirable, this would seem to be a good time for us to take stock of our social-economic beliefs—our feelings about our way of life. If we're against Communism, let us make up our minds and act accordingly.

But being against Communism does not mean that we should decry all attempts to promote the common good by collective action; the needs and perils of life in today's world make some collectivism inevitable. Today no group, no nation, can live unto itself; we are all too close together now, too dependent on others for the maintenance and advancement of our own welfare, and much too vulnerable. This is a new world, and its people must learn to live and work and advance together—if they would not suffer and perish separately. The 100-per cent individualists are clinging to something that is already dead.

Collectivism is not something that was invented by Russian communists. The process of collectivization has been going on a long time. It's thousands of years since men first learned that they could benefit by banding together to perform some tasks collectively instead of individually and by owning some property in common. Governments, municipalities, social service organizations and business corporations are forms of collectivism. In the field of private enterprise itself, the process of collectivization has been advanced by the development of big corporations through the amalgamation and absorption of small units, and by mass production and assembly-line methods.

Workers' Discontent

However, this gives rise to rather serious problems. These corporations are directed from the top down; the employees, instead of working and deciding for themselves, are tiny parts of big machines. They do not feel that they are any the more "individuals" because the machine is owned and managed by private capital rather than by the state. And the advancement of technology makes the industrial system increasingly collectivist. We see "horizontal" and "vertical" combinations of industries in which the human units play parts that are ever smaller individually in relation to the whole, parts which are more and more specialized, and which offer, or seem to offer, correspondingly less scope for the exercise of individual initiative. The enlargement of industrial collectivism naturally leads to the advance of social and political collectivism. Collectivism on this scale turns easily into totalitarianism.

Now totalitarianism, most of us believe, is not good, even though undertaken benevolently. It necessarily means regimentation and loss of personal freedom; it can mean submission to dictatorship. And dictatorship is what it will mean, if we permit the present progressive infiltration of Moscow's agents to result in Communist domination of our democratic institutions. How much collectivization can we stand?

The No. 1 danger then, is that the efforts we may make to halt the inflationary spiral, to bring about permanently better relations between labor and management, to resist Communist aggression abroad, will be made ineffectual by Communist conspiracy in our midst. The No. 2 danger is that hatred and fear of Communism will lead us into Fascism. Somehow we have to lay and hold to a middle course, the course of true democracy, looking for the utmost in social efficiency and social welfare while preserving personal freedom and opportunity. We should try to find that course while times are still good.

Waterway is built. Then, but not until then, the new ore could move up the river and the Great Lakes in big ships—as big and as economical as those that now carry the Mesabi ore down. Without the Waterway, our new ore cannot at present compete effectively with Mesabi ore in the Middle West, and will not be able to do so until the Mesabi is worked down to a good deal lower grade than is coming out at present. Or, to put the same thing another way, if the Waterway is built our ore can be used to spin out the effective life of the Mesabi. From a military point of view this seems most desirable.

But even without a market in the Middle West of the continent, the earning-power of our new development will be very large. Iron ore at present sells for something like $6.50 to $7.00 a ton on the Atlantic coast. If we produce about 10 million tons a year it will mean a very nice addition to our earnings of U.S. dollars. The whole of Mr. Abbott's broad dollar-conservation ("austerity") program was only designed to save about $300 millions in a year; so a new source that will earn $65 to $70 millions will be very welcome.

Joint Production Councils Need Tact, Diplomacy

By JOHN L. MARSTON

Saturday Night's Financial Correspondent in London

While objections due to national pride may be dismissed, there are real difficulties and troubles to be expected for the joint Anglo-American production councils for industry. Britain is setting an example to the rest of Europe in coming forward with the scheme to consult Americans on mass-production methods.

Mr. Marston points out that exceptional tact and good will are necessary to make these councils really work. Political pressures within the United States may hamstring this part of the Marshall plan.

London.

PERHAPS Chancellor of the Exchequer Sir Stafford Cripps hoped to encourage the other powers when he claimed credit for Britain's initiative in reaching the first tentative agreement with America to receive advice on the technique of production. Certainly, it is intended to extend the principle over all relevant portions of the Marshall group of countries. However, reactions in Britain were various: some hot, some cold, the average lukewarm.

All those objections due to unreasoning national pride can be dismissed quite briefly. It can be debated for hours on end whether the methods particularly associated with American mass-production are generally applicable to the special conditions of Europe, but it is absurd to assert that Europe has nothing to learn from American technique.

The British manufacturers who point out that modern industry originated in Britain and claim that, therefore, no other nation can teach Britain about manufacture are presumably oblivious of the fact that even before the heavy setback of the war Britain was making heavy weather in the race for lower costs and higher quality—she maintained her quality but was inclined also to maintain her costs.

Internal Markets

The applicability of American methods is more controversial. The main arguments against are that those methods need a large internal market for success, and that it is impossible to maintain British—or European—standards of quality while manufacturing on mass-production lines. The first objection does not commend itself to the economist, to whom markets are markets, whether internal or external. The second objection—so, at least, some technicians claim—is partly based on prejudice: the belief, for instance, that in some engineering tasks it is impossible to get the same precision by machinery as by hand.

It is only reasonable to suppose that in putting forward this idea of advising Europe (and it is important to remember that it did originate in America) the sponsors of the Marshall Plan, anxious to see the maximum results for their sacrifices, wanted to see European industry consolidated and producing on the mass-production principles already proved successful in North America. It is inconceivable that they imagined that the structure of European industry could keep its old form.

The whole principle of mass-production is to concentrate the bulk of productive resources in the most efficient units, broadening the marketing area accordingly. Ultimately, it may indeed be in the best interests of Europe to rearrange its industries in this way; but are the individual European nations ready for a broadly-planned reorganization which will necessarily eliminate, or at least whittle down, some prized industries? Even within the limited scope of the Belgium-Netherlands-Luxemburg union this problem is still by no means fully solved.

Pressure From U.S.

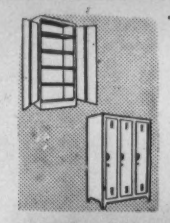
The cynics have said that America will boost only those industries which do not compete with her own. The plan was, of course, devised with no such idea in mind; but, having regard to the pressure-groups which traditionally influence U.S. trading policy, one can imagine that there might sometimes be less enthusiasm towards some deserving industries than towards others possibly less deserving. In any case, America can claim with good economic backing that some European industries should give way to American products which can be produced more cheaply. The question is, who decides which industries?

The one disturbing element in this proposed arrangement is that the parties are not on equal terms. If they were, all these problems could be resolved by straight-forward negotiation. But, unfortunately, American suspicions that the European producers are too set in their ways to gain full benefit from U.S. aid are likely to be, to all appearances, confirmed as soon as practical suggestions are made—for no-one likes to be told that he has been running his business in the wrong for years. And if the reports submitted to the U.S. Congress do not convince the people's representatives that the people's money is being well spent in Europe there will be no more money forthcoming.

This threat that no more aid may be voted after the first year's appropriations causes permanent uncertainty in European affairs. It means that a "Marshall country", however convinced of the rightness of its case, may be reluctant to argue that case, and that therefore American advisers, perhaps genuinely misinformed on some particular local problem, will not have all the information which should be at their disposal. Exceptional diplomacy and tact will be needed if these joint production committees are to be made to work in the interests of both sides, or, indeed, to work at all.

BUSINESS BRIEFS

CORBET L. DREWRY, general manager for Canada of Norwich Union Life Insurance Society announces the appointment of J. R. Halls as secretary for Canada as of June, 1948. Mr. Halls arrived in Canada July 1 on board the "Empress of Canada" and was welcomed at Montreal by Mr. Drewry and Lieutenant-Colonel Peirson of the E. A. Whitehead & Company.



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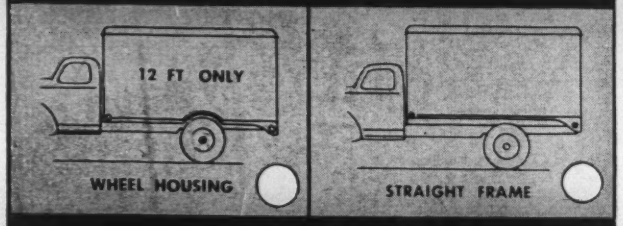

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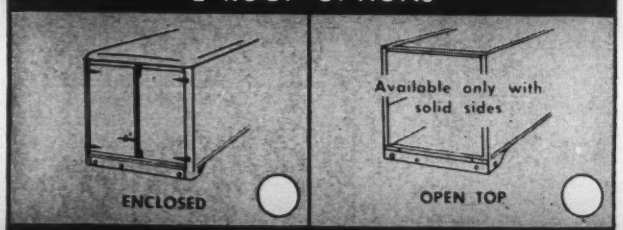

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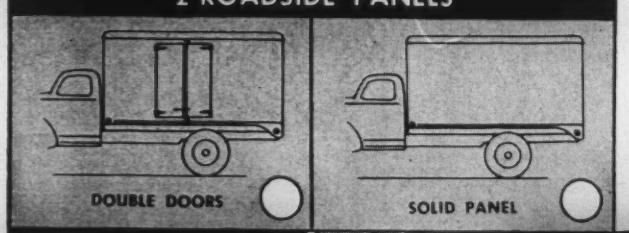

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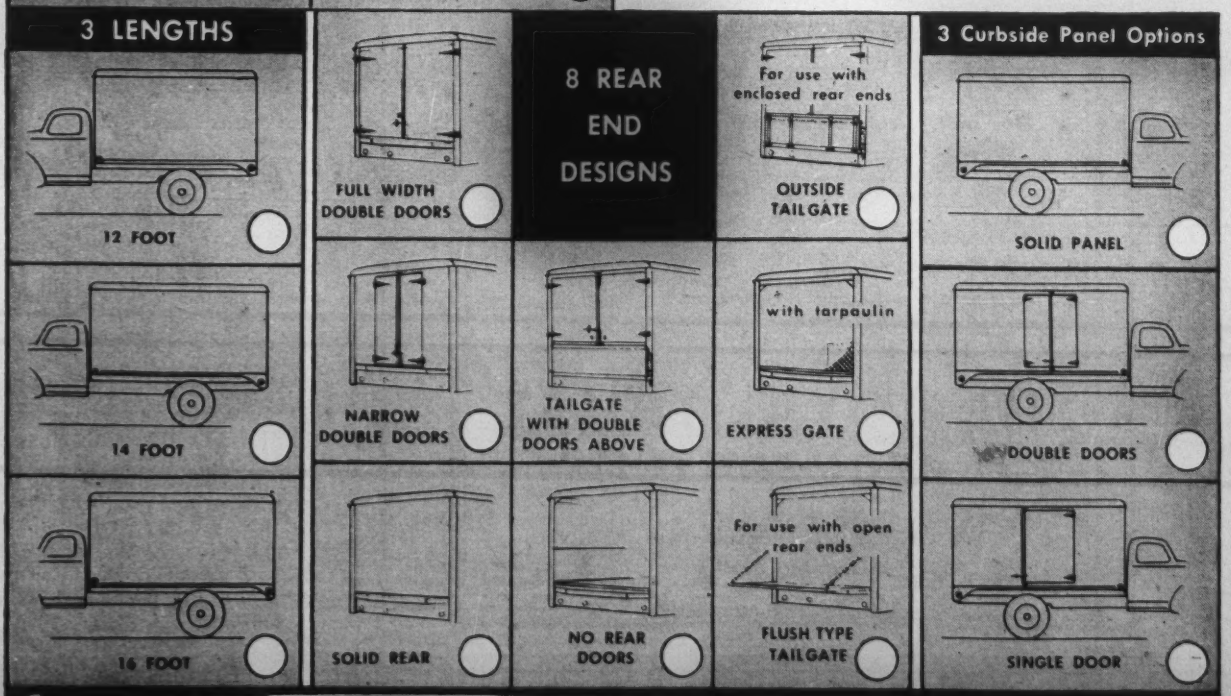

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NEWS OF THE MINES

Upper Canada's New Deep Levels Improve Mine's Ore Picture

By JOHN M. GRANT

ORE news is being made at depth at Upper Canada Mines, in the east Kirkland Lake area, following completion earlier this year of a heavy program of development and construction. Deepening of the No. 2 shaft to the 1,750-foot level provided four new horizons, which are now being opened up, and at time of writing ore of normal grade and widths had been cut on three of the new horizons at 1,375, 1,500 and 1,625 feet, and by now drifting should be in the vein structure on the 1,750-foot level. The persistence of the "L" zone in the western section of the property — a prolific source of ore followed from surface down—was indicated by diamond drilling to the 1,375-foot horizon, and the extension of the main orebody on the new levels gives promise of a substantial increase in the mine's ore picture before the end of the year, described as "the best in our history" by R. R. Brown, president, at the annual meeting in May.

•

The pitch of the "L" zone at Upper Canada Mines is to the west and it was mainly with a view to developing it that the second shaft was put down in this part of the property. The new shaft will also allow resumption of exploration at depth at the original ore structures developed from the No. 1 shaft, it having been decided some time ago, due to the westerly trend of the ore, to hold up further deep development there until the area could be reached from the second shaft. A drive of about 1,500 feet will be necessary to the east from the No. 2 opening to connect with the west heading from the No. 1 shaft, where high grade ore was being opened when development was suspended.

•

With the trend of the orebodies at Upper Canada Mines to the west, officials are of the belief there is no structural reason why the continuation of orebodies may not be found on the Eastward claims, (purchased two years ago from Noranda Mines control) to the west of the original property. A drive is now being advanced on the 1,000-foot level into the Eastward property. Plans of Upper Canada also include a surface diamond drilling program aimed at testing out the results of a two-year geological survey, completed last spring. The drilling campaign will be designed to explore a structure which parallels the Upper Canada ore zones to the north. The intention is to follow it through the Upper Canada property and across Brock (acquired in 1946) into Eastward ground. This structure is believed to be independent of the property's main ore bearing structure.

•

In the first six months of 1948, Renabie Mines, Macassa-controlled property, in the Missinaibi area of Northern Ontario, had an operating profit, before depreciation, of $64,212, or an average of $1.40 per ton for the 45,846 tons treated. The accumulated depreciation at 15 per cent per annum from January 1, 1948, is estimated at $74,844. The estimated cost aid subsidy of $130,564 is not included in the estimated earnings statement, nor is provision made for interest payable on first mortgage bonds or advances received from Macassa Mines. The average milling rate for the six months' period was 251 tons per day, and since the first of June the mill has operated almost continuously in excess of 300 tons daily. Continuous development work has been carried out on the "A," "D" and "C" orebodies on the 125 and 250-foot levels. The crosscut from the shaft at the 375-foot level to the "D" orebody has been completed, and the grade at this horizon is about the same but the size of the orebody is larger. Preparations have been completed for commencement of sinking the No. 2 shaft from the 375-foot level to 825 feet, which will provide three new levels.

•

A dividend of five cents per share has been declared by Chesterville Mines, Larder Lake gold producer, payable October 15 to shareholders of record of September 30. This payment will bring distributions for 1948 to 10 cents per share, the largest amount since 1941, when payments totalled 15 cents a share.

•

Pamour Porcupine Mines sustained a loss of $55,000 in the first half of this year, compared with a net profit of $57,200 for the like period of 1947. It is hoped by officials that during the second half of the year a greater tonnage of ore will be extracted from the west end of the property which

The Stock Analyst

By W. GRANT THOMSON

SUCCESSFUL investment depends on knowing two things: (1) What to buy (or sell) (2) When to buy (or sell). The Stock Analyst—a study of Canadian stock habits—answers the first question. An Investment Formula provides a definite plan for the second.

All active and well distributed stocks (with a few minor exceptions) advance or decline with the Averages. The better grade investment stocks do not normally move as fast as the averages, while on the other hand the very speculative issues have a relative velocity more than twice or three times as great.

The STOCK ANALYST divides stocks into three Groups according to their normal velocity in relation to the Averages.

The Factors affecting the longer term movements of a company's shares are ascertained from a study of their normal habits. Predominant Factors are shown as:

GROUP "A"—Investment Stocks — 1. FAVORABLE
GROUP "B"—Speculative Investments — 2. AVERAGE or
GROUP "C"—Speculations — 3. UNATTRACTIVE

A stock rated as Favorable has considerably more attraction than one with a lower rating, but it is imperative that purchases be made, even of stocks rated Favorable with due regard to timing because few stocks will go against the trend of the Averages.

The Investment Index is the average yield of all stocks expressed as a percentage of the yield of any stock, thus showing at a glance the relative investment value placed on it by the "bloodless verdict of the market-place."

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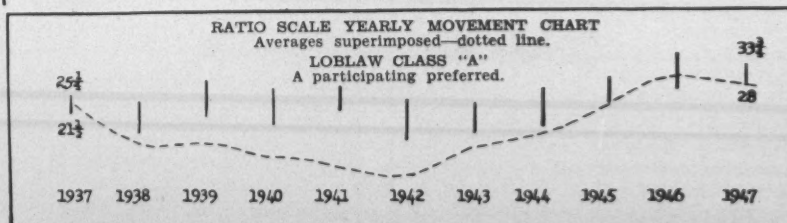
				Averages		Loblaw	
PRICE	$29.50						
YIELD	4.3%	Last 1 month	Down	3.5%	Down	1.7%
INVESTMENT INDEX	123	Last 12 months	Up	3.5%	Down	.8%
GROUP	"A"	1946-48 range	Down	28.2%	Down	27.4%
RATING	Average	1948- range	Up	28.3%	Up	17.9%

RATIO SCALE YEARLY MOVEMENT CHART
Averages superimposed—dotted line.
LOBLAW CLASS "A"
A participating preferred.



SUMMARY:—Probably the pioneer of the grocery chains in Ontario, Loblaw Groceterias has two classes of stock, "A" and "B." The class "A" shares are preferred as to 50c per annum in dividends, and then participate pro rata with class "B" after these latter shares receive 50c in any one year per share.

The class "A" shares are also callable at $50 on 30 days' notice. On both classes of stock the rate has been $1.00 per share per annum for a long time, with 25c per share extra paid each year since 1938.

While Loblaw class "A" may be designated as a preferred stock in some respects it is also true that it can be considered an equity security because of the participating feature. The unspectacular price movements of these shares lend attraction to those who buy equities for income or who look for modest trading profits with limited risk.

The class "B" shares offer an opportunity for those who desire a slightly higher income as these shares usually sell about $2.00 lower than the class "A" shares.

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Plan for the things you want most and accumulate the required funds through a Canada Permanent Savings Account. Regular deposits soon build a fund for obligations, emergencies and future expenditures. Savings earn 2%.

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Head Office: 320 Bay St., Toronto
Assets Exceed $80,000,000

CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY COMPANY

Dividend Notice

At a meeting of the Board of Directors held today a dividend of two per cent (fifty cents per share) on the Ordinary Capital Stock in respect of the year 1948 was declared payable in Canadian funds on October 1, 1948, to Shareholders of record at 3.00 p.m. on August 23rd, 1948.

The Directors desire to point out that railway operations for the first half of the current year have contributed nothing to the payment of this interim dividend. Continuing increases in the cost of materials and supplies, and heavy increases in wages (retroactive to March 1st) which alone will aggregate annually $27,200,000, or more than the net railway earnings for the previous year, have completely offset the increase in freight rates which became effective on April 8th. An application for a further increase in rates became inperative and application has now been made to the Board of Transport Commissioners for a twenty per cent increase including an interim increase of fifteen per cent pending final disposition by the Board.

By order of the Board.

Frederick Bramley,
Secretary.

Montreal, August 9, 1948.

BUSINESS AND MARKET FORECAST

Market Background

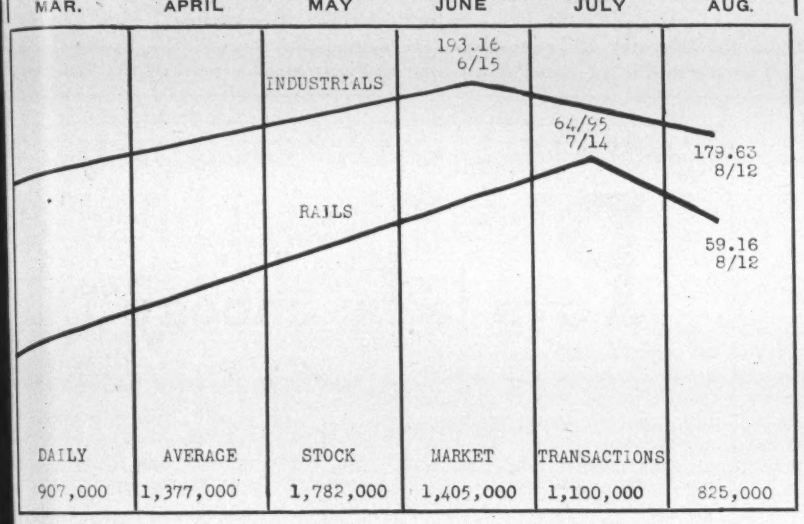
BY HARUSPEX

THE LONG-TERM N.Y. AND CANADIAN MARKET TREND: Primary trend upward. Barring war, movement could extend well into 1949. SHORT-TERM TREND in both averages upward to mid-June, with subsequent reversal indicated should rails close at or below 58.50.

U.S. business earnings, as tabulated by the National City Bank compilation of 525 industrial companies, show a 28% increase for the first half of this year over the same period of a year ago, and an 18% gain over the second half of 1947. Dividends are also increasing, and booming U.S. business continues backed by the recent tax reductions, greater rearmament spending, buying for Europe, various durable goods shortages, the government's agricultural support program, and prospects of a more conservative political control in 1949. Against this normally favorable market background is the general concern over the drift of foreign affairs with no responsible group willing to say dogmatically that war with Russia can be avoided in the end. Under the circumstances, and pending settlement of the immediate crisis over Berlin, it is not surprising that the stock market should undergo a technical correction of the February-to-June advance. Normal limits of such correction would be the 183/175 area on the Dow-Jones industrial average.

In any event, we repeat our advice of recent weeks, namely, that where cash reserves are over 25%, or for those who do not care to carry any insurance against the war risk while the Berlin blockade is being settled, we would regard the current weak spell as an opportune time to build up positions.

DOW-JONES STOCK AVERAGES



will improve the average grade. Recovery per ton this year averaged $3.01 as against $3.33 a year ago.

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Net earnings of Hudson Bay Mining and Smelting Co. for the six-month period ended June 30, are estimated at $2.75 per share — a new high — and compare with $2.19 in the corresponding period of 1947. Earnings of $7,591,950 were from 930,683 tons of ore milled, against $6,046,157 from 912,722 tons last year. In the fiscal year 1947 the company had profits of $4.54 per share, compared with $3.21 and $2.14 per share in 1946 and 1945, respectively, earnings being after allowances for depletion. Hudson Bay should benefit substantially when the higher price for copper and zinc starts to show on sales.

•

Perron Gold Mines reports production for the second quarter of the year at $213,265 from 30,212 tons milled, as compared with $175,973 from 27,450 tons in the first quarter. Ore reserves at June 30 were estimated at 32,500 tons averaging 0.181 oz. gold per ton, a gain of 500 tons from the end of 1947. A major new development is the 1,020 orebody located 1,100 feet due north of the main shaft. To date it has been opened up for 100 feet along the subdrift and for a length of 154 feet in the raise. It is five feet wide and averages mine grade.

•

An operating profit of $92,353 (government cost aid not included) is estimated by Stadacona Mines (1944) Ltd. for the six months ended June 30, as compared with $66,592 in the similar period last year. Deepening of the shaft to the 3,200-foot level has been completed and work is currently underway on the station for the 2,925-foot horizon. An addition to the mill was finished in the first half of the year and installation of two solution tanks was almost completed. Stadacona has found competent underground labor increasingly scarce, but its policy of pushing underground work well beyond normal requirements during winter months will be of advantage in the next four to six months.

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Both production and grade were lower in the second quarter at Madsen Red Lake Gold Mines, output being $279,698 from 37,784 tons, an average of $7.40 per ton. This compares with $292,744, or an average of $7.78 per ton in the first three months of this year.

•

With July production in excess of any previous month, Louvicourt Goldfield Corporation expects operating profit to be the highest so far shown, although final cost figures were not available at time of writing. Bullion shipped was over $63,000, greater by $3,000 than the previous month. With government assistance estimated at $29,000, the grand total for the month would be $92,000. The mine delivered 13,964 tons of ore from which 1,684 tons of waste averaging less than 35 cents per ton were discarded at the picking belt. The balance of 12,281 tons grading $5.47 was treated in the mill. At the 675-foot level, the downward extension of the principal ore zone has been located and development is proceeding. In the "C" zone on the 375-foot level, which is highlighting current underground work, three oreshoots, totalling 373 feet in length, have been opened in 560 feet of drifting, with an average grade of $7.24 per ton over drift width.

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Hallnor Mines earned an estimated 14.2 cents per share, in the first half of this year, the same as in the similar six months of 1947. Two dividends of seven cents per share have been paid this year to date and a further dividend of like amount has been declared payable September 1. The importance of a new ore zone, previously indicated by diamond drilling from the 2,160-foot level, will not be known until drifting has been done on the 3,000-foot horizon, drifting on the 2,750-foot level having proved inconclusive.

•

The sinking of an internal shaft from the third level and the opening of a fourth and fifth horizon is being proceeded with by International Uranium Company, the winze having been started at a point in the east drift where high uranium values were obtained. J. H. Greenber, president, in the annual report, states "your board is highly gratified with the results obtained in recent developments and feel confident that these new discoveries indicate the presence of an uranium orebody. Your mine manager reports that visible pitchblende was encountered in many places in the east drift and high Geiger readings obtained in many sections in over 300 feet of drifting. The proposed program is divided into primary and contingent phases, the latter to include raising of a new shaft from the fifth level for exploitation of pitchblende orebodies indicated in drifting from the winze, additional drifting on the fourth and fifth levels, and additional stoping of silver occurrences encountered in second and third level raising of primary program. It is estimated that approximately five months' work by one rock-drill and crew will be available towards the contingent program to March 31, 1949. The recommendation is based on expectation of the power supply being augmented to allow operation of three rock-drills in the mine from June 1, 1948. The balance sheet at December 31, 1947 shows current assets of $86,215 against current liabilities of $8,437. The company has received further cash of $38,000, since the end of the fiscal year, through sale of shares."

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A contract has been awarded by Concord Mines for 10,000 feet of diamond drilling on its Windy Lake property, northeast of Bachelor Lake and southwest of Chibougamau, in northwestern Quebec. The claims were staked late in 1947 and copper, nickel, silver and gold values are reported to have been obtained in preliminary sampling.

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With production of $269,688, and operating profit, before taxes and depreciation, of $138,544, Golden Manitou Mines in July had the best month in its history. The fact that shipments of zinc concentrate to the United States participated in the last price rise to 15 cents added materially to preliminary estimates for the month. The mill is being held at 1,000 tons daily and an operating profit of $150,000 monthly is believed likely as long as present prices hold. It is expected directors will consider dividend payments at a meeting this week.

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The recent sharp advance in the prices of lead and zinc should mean a substantial increase in the earnings of Canadian producers, with such companies as Consolidated Mining and Smelting, Hudson Bay Mining and Smelting, Sherritt Gordon, Waite Amulet, Normetal, New Calumet and Golden Manitou, the principal beneficiaries. Price of lead was boosted two cents a pound to a new peak, and zinc three cents.

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A net profit of 91 cents per share is estimated for Waite Amulet Mines for the first half of 1948, which is almost triple the corresponding period last year when 31.9 cents per share was earned. Estimated net profit of $2,993,700 the year compares with $1,052,000 in the first six months in 1947. The above earnings per share include dividends paid by the subsidiary company, Amulet Dufault Mines, amounting to 80 cents per share during the half year. Surface diamond drilling is proceeding with nothing of interest to report, J. Y. Murdoch, president, states. The "F" orebody, which has been dewatered, is now being prepared for mining and it will be necessary to deepen this shaft.

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A net profit of $1.79 per share is estimated by Noranda Mines for the first half of 1948, as compared with 95 cents in the same six months of the previous year. The suspension of operations because of the strike accounted for the low output in the first half of 1947, $4,228,000 as against $8,012,000 this year. The report shows an average number of 1,301 employees, as against 1,040 in the like period last year, and this was also a factor in the improved showing. Dividends of 75 cents per share were paid in March and June and a further dividend of like amount will be distributed September 15. The domestic price of copper has remained at 21½ cents per pound since June, 1947, J. Y. Murdoch, president, points out, while the price of gold remains, of course, at $35 per ounce. Operating costs, on the other hand, have continued to rise.

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A dividend of four cents a share has been declared by Cochenour Willans Gold Mines, payable September 1 to shareholders of record August 10. This is an increase of one cent per share over the June payment, and is in keeping with the increased production being enjoyed by the company.

Cumulative, Convertible Shares to Yield 5.25%

Canadian Food Products Limited markets a variety of food products known for their quality through its Honey Dew Division and subsidiaries, Woman's Bakery Limited, Muirhead's Cafeterias, Limited, Barker's Biscuits Limited, Picardy Limited, Willards Chocolates, Limited and Industrial Food Services Limited.

Earnings available for dividends for approximately the first half of the Company's current fiscal year amounted to $9.38 per 4½% Preferred Share or over twice the full year's dividend requirements.

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Canadian Food Products Limited

4½% Cumulative Convertible Preference Shares

Par Value $100

Price: at the market, to yield 5.25%

The Preference Shares are convertible into four common shares until 1951 and into three common shares thereafter until 1956.

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ABOUT INSURANCE

Where Burden Rests Of Proving Death By Accidental Means

By GEORGE GILBERT

When a claim is made under a policy providing indemnity against death from bodily injuries effected "directly and independently of all other causes through external, violent and accidental means," the burden of proving that death was accidental rests upon the claimant.

Where the question of suicide is involved in a claim, the burden of proving that the insured committed suicide is on the insurance company. As suicide is a crime, and as self-destruction is contrary to human instincts, there is a presumption of law against suicide.

IN THE case of death claims under accident policies or under the double indemnity provision of life policies, it is sometimes difficult to determine whether death resulted from accident or disease or from accident or suicide. It is well known that the burden of proving that the insured committed suicide rests upon the insurer, as there is a presumption of law against suicide, it being a crime, and self-destruction being contrary to human instincts. One authority has held that the degree of proof necessary in a civil action to establish suicide as a fact is that the evidence must be such as to outweigh the testimony and presumption against it.

Action was taken across the line to recover the double indemnity provided under a life insurance policy for death by accidental means, the insurance company having denied liability, contending that the death was suicidal in nature and not accidental. It was brought out that the insured's death occurred as a result of his falling from a window of a room on the third storey of a hospital, and there was no direct evidence as to whether the fall was accidental or whether the insured intentionally jumped or threw himself from the window.

Ill for Three Years

It was shown by the evidence that the insured, 63 years of age, had been ill for three years, suffering from a painful affliction, and that on Jan. 1, 1940, he was taken to a hospital to have his strength built up so that he could more safely undergo a surgical operation. Near the foot of his bed in the hospital room was a window the ledge of which was 27 inches from the floor, and the window itself was open to a width of 31 inches. The window opened into a light well.

On the evening of Jan. 4 the insured was visited by his wife and daughter, and he then appeared to be more hopeful and cheerful than he had been for a long time. About 9 o'clock that night a nurse raised the window about eight inches from the bottom and adjusted the shade to the level of the window. The window screen was hooked. The insured was then in bed, attired in a short hospital gown, and was apparently quiet when the nurse looked into the room about 10 o'clock that night.

About 10.45 o'clock that night the body of the insured was found on the concrete pavement of the light well at a point just below the window. He was dressed in pajama jacket and trousers and had on slippers. On examination of his hospital room, the window shade was found to be up, the window fully opened and the screen unhooked. There was no damage to the blind, the screen or the window.

At the trial of the action, the court found that the insured died as the result of self-destruction, and judgment was given in favor of the insurance company. From this judgment the widow of the insured appealed. On appeal, it was held by the District Court of Appeal, 4th District, California, that the question whether the death of the insured was due to accidental means or suicide was one of fact, and that the evidence, with reasonable inferences therefrom, was sufficient to support the finding that the insured died as the result of self-destruction.

Wished to End Life

Reference was made to the testimony of the wife of the insured that her husband had said that he wished he could commit suicide because he was in so much pain but that he had never said he would; that he had no pistol at home; that she had taken everything of that kind away immediately after he first said he wished he could, and that he had not mentioned such a thing for quite a while. It was held that the testimony of a physician as to a conversation with the wife about eleven months before the death of the insured in which she said she had found her husband in circumstances indicating an attempt to commit suicide was not erroneously admitted as evidence on the ground that it was hearsay, especially as it contradicted the prior testimony of the wife.

With respect to the testimony of another physician that the insured had told him that he had once decided it was best for him to commit suicide, but that he had finally reached the conclusion that he should have something done in a hospital to cure him, it was held that this testimony did not constitute grounds for reversal of the judgment in favor of the insurance company since it was favorable to the beneficiary. Judgment for the insurance company was affirmed. (124 Pacific (2d) 950.)

In another California case suit was brought by the beneficiaries to recover death benefits under an insurance certificate issued by a prominent fraternal benefit order providing indemnity against the results of bodily injury or death caused by accidental means. Payment of the claim had been refused on the ground that death was not due to accidental means and that an autopsy had been performed upon the body of the insured and the body had been cremated without the 72 hours' notice to the order as required by the contract.

Death Following Fall

At the trial there was evidence that on April 2, 1939, the insured, 78 years of age, fell in the bath room of his home, sustaining bruises on the head and chest, and died on April 4, two days after the fall. On the following day an autopsy was performed on the body of the insured by the autopsy surgeon of the county of Los Angeles at the request of the county coroner which revealed that the death was caused by contusions of the right lung and traumatic pneumonia.

It was brought out that the autopsy was performed without the knowledge of the beneficiaries. On the same day but after the autopsy the beneficiaries informed the secretary-treasurer of the local council of the fraternal order of their intention to have the body cremated on the following day. No other notice of the autopsy or cremation was given the fraternal order. The body was cremated on April 6. The evidence established that the beneficiaries knew nothing of the forfeiture provision until after the body had been cremated.

Judgment was given in favor of the beneficiaries, and the fraternal benefit order appealed. It was held by the Supreme Court of California that where the insured, 78 years of age, accidentally fell in the bath room, thereby sustaining bruises and died two days later from contusion of the right lung with traumatic pneumonia, the death of the insured was within the coverage of the certificate indemnifying against death

Mrs. Helen M. Tierney, of the Insurance Company of North America's Toronto office, being congratulated by company president John A. Diemand at head office in Philadelphia for having won top honors in Fire, Marine and Casualty on her graduation from the company's school for agents. At right is H. Paul Abbott, director of the school. Mrs. Tierney is the director of educational activities for the North America in Canada and is an associate member of the Insurance Institute of America.

Dominion Department of Insurance has issued Cert. of Registry No. C1145 authorizing CONTINENTAL CASUALTY COMPANY to transact in Canada the business of ACCIDENT INSURANCE, AIRCRAFT INSURANCE, excluding insurance against loss of, or damage to, an aircraft by fire or transportation, AUTOMOBILE INSURANCE, excluding insurance against loss of, or damage to, an automobile by fire, PLATE GLASS INSURANCE, SICKNESS INSURANCE and THEFT INSURANCE.

R. D. BEDOLFE—Chief Agent

NOTICE

is hereby given that the CALVERT FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY has received from the Department of Insurance, Ottawa, Certificate of Registry no. C 1132, authorizing to transact in Canada the business of Automobile Insurance excluding insurance against liability for loss or damage to persons or property caused by an automobile or the use or operation thereof.

W. L. CLELAND, Chief Agent.

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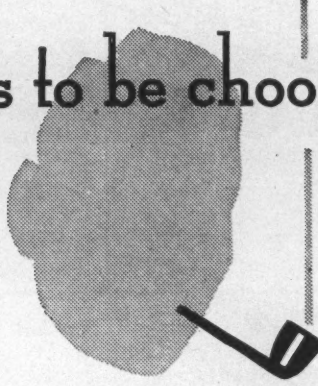

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184-8

"effected solely through external, violent and accidental means." A provision requiring notice of the holding of an autopsy to be given the insurer, it was held, is applicable only to unofficial autopsies and does not require the beneficiary to give notice of an autopsy made by public officials under statutory authority.

Although there was a provision in the certificate that any death claim under it would be forfeited should the remains be cremated without first giving notice thereof to the manager of the claims department of the fraternal order at least 72 hours in advance of the intended cremation, the beneficiaries' claim, it was held, was not forfeited because the body was cremated two days after the insured's death and no notice of the intended cremation given to the claims manager of the insurer, as the beneficiaries knew nothing of the forfeiture provision until after the cremation. Judgment of the trial court was affirmed. (125 Pacific (2d) 457.)

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Inquiries

Editor, About Insurance:

Are any recent official figures available showing the amount of life insurance business being transacted by the New Zealand Government Insurance Department? I would like to know the amount of new business and the amount of business in force, and also the yearly income and the expense ratio. Does this government insurance undertaking pay taxes or is it exempt from taxation?

M. F. D., Victoria, B.C.

Official figures for the year ended Dec. 31, 1947, are to be found in the annual report of the Government Insurance Commissioner. It shows that the amount of new life business transacted in 1947 was £7,052,219 under 11,510 policies, while the amount of insurance in force at the end of the year was £50,999,442 under 121,737 policies. The total income in 1947 was £1,929,781, made up of: Premium income, £1,311,990; interest income (net), £558,479; annuity-purchase money, £59,312. The ratio of expenses in 1947 to total income was 11.67 per cent, and the ratio to premium income was 16.42 per cent. Its revenue account shows that in 1947 it paid land and income taxes of £47,323, and also made provision of £90,000 as a reserve for income tax. Its funds at the end of 1947 amounted to £14,835,563. It operates on the same plan as a private company, employs agents to obtain business and pays commission on new and renewal premiums. In 1947 it paid £2,187 under the head of "agents' retiring-allowances."

Consumers And Exporters Benefit From Research

By YORK REED

As well as factory organization, training a labor force, and merchandising, industry must have a research program. If Canadian industry is to continue to compete with the industries of the rest of the world, research into new processes and materials must be carried on in Canada.

Playing a key role in such a research program in Ontario is the Ontario Research Council and the Ontario Research Foundation. They demonstrate how government can cooperate with industry in this field.

RESEARCH to develop new industrial processes and iron out difficulties in old ones is one key to the progress of industry. Canadian factories without large home markets to support them, must constantly seek to cut costs in order to sell goods abroad and meet the threat of imports from larger countries. Research is one way of cutting costs and providing better goods for the same consumer dollar. The Ontario Research Foundation and the Ontario Research Council are the two main organizations carrying the ball for research in Ontario outside of individual company laboratories.

Throughout Canada alert industrialists are cooperating with consumers in the task of reducing living costs without reducing wages or employment, while at the same time raising the general standard of living. These industrialists are attacking the problem through increasing Canada's export trade, producing domestic consumer goods in ever-increasing quantity, and at the same time increasing the quality of the goods produced. Quantity production is being increased at the same time as quality is being improved through ceaseless technical research and development.

C.N.E. Exhibit

So that the efforts of industrialists in the export, research and development fields may be recognized by the public, the Trade and Industry Branch, Department of Planning and Development of the Ontario government in cooperation with the Ontario Research Foundation is entering an exhibit in the Ontario Government Building at the Canadian National Exhibition.

The Trade and Industry display will illustrate the great importance of promoting trade through industrial expansion. The fact that even now thirty-five cents of every dollar paid to a Canadian wage-earner comes from trade abroad, gives dramatic emphasis to this theme. In Ontario, as in other provinces, industries old and new are supporting a growing band of wage earners who in turn support other industries, schools, churches, hospitals and public services of all kinds.

Supporting Companies

As an example of the type of development encouraged by the Industrial Division of the branch, four prominent companies recently established in Ontario are entering supporting exhibits.

The exhibit by the Ontario Research Foundation will be both a display and a working demonstration of some of the facilities that are available to all industries who wish to enlist the aid of the Foundation in solving their technical problems. The departments of parasitology and physiography will illustrate their work in wild life conservation and soil-type studies. The department of biochemistry will describe a part of its fundamental scientific investigations in their effort toward improving the quality of foods. The department of chemistry will provide a working demonstration of scientific analysis and a display of apparatus used in industry and development. The department of textiles through demonstration and illustration will publicize its methods of studying textile quality.

The organization of the Research Council and the Research Foundation demonstrate how government may successfully cooperate with industry in a research program. The Research Council is an advisory body, a coordinating and planning unit, headed by Principal R. C. Wallace of Queen's University. It keeps track of industrial research being done by governments and industries in Canada, the United States and Great Britain. This is essential in order to avoid duplication. The Foundation, where actual research is carried on, is not a government body. It is an organization originally financed and sponsored jointly by government, industry and individuals and now functions independently. To achieve practical research results, it maintains a close liaison with the Department of Planning and Development and the Research Council.

The original purpose of the Foundation was to provide facilities for small firms, but many large firms have found the laboratories and technicians of the Foundation very useful in ironing out the wrinkles in their manufacturing processes. In their Toronto laboratories the Foundation carries on a multitude of tests and a great deal of fundamental work in developing new methods and new products. All work is confidential and any industrialist may have work done, being charged on a time basis. The work ranges from wearing and fading tests for fabrics to studying land forms and determining proper uses for Ontario lands.

Keeping Pace

A visit to the Council's administration offices and to the laboratories of the Foundation reveals that a great deal of work is being done in Canada to help Canadian manufacturers keep pace with those in other countries. In the pressure for world markets that will develop as the sellers' market of the postwar period fades away, the essential thing for Canadian manufacturers to do is present a better product at a competitive price. Factory organization, training a skilled labor force, successful merchandising—all these are essential. But as important as any of these is a constant endeavor to find new and better ways of making new and better products. Government aided and sponsored research, investigation in university laboratories and by individual companies add up to a far sighted research program that will help to keep Canadian goods in world markets.

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Agents from Coast to Coast and in Newfoundland

Good drivers must have steady nerves. In this Steadiness Test a stylus is moved slowly down a narrow groove. Each time it touches the sides a light flashes on, revealing lack of steadiness. Men and women rated par on this test. Only 5% received an "A."

Quick reaction is important test in the psychophysical testing unit. When red light flashes in front of her, girl will remove foot from accelerator to brake. The device in rear records her reaction time in fractions of a second.

A corner of the C.N.E. tent where over 6,000 people were tested last year. Objectives of the Safety project are: (1) To offer short safety courses to motor Vehicle Fleet Supervisors (2) To foster courses in Driver Education (3) To co-operate with existing organizations in furthering street and highway safety.

Visual Acuity Test. How well can she see in dim light? An important phase of the safety project is the introduction of high school driver training into Canadian schools. Where this has been tried there has been a marked decrease in accident rates.

CAN YOU STOP YOUR CAR ON A DIME?

Every time you take your car out on the road—especially in traffic—there is at least one instance when you must apply the brakes suddenly. The car ahead of you slows down or stops . . . a traffic signal changes without warning . . . a pedestrian darts into your path. You know, of course, that you cannot literally "stop on a dime"—but do you know how fast you *can* stop?

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Dutch Showing Liberalism On The Imperial Issues

By IDA DHAMI

The Netherlands are recovering slowly from the strains of war. Though outward signs of war have been obliterated, moral and physical after effects have made the return to normality a slow and laborious process.

The writer, wife of an employee of the Indian government, has lived in Montreal. She writes here of a return to Holland after ten years, and finds a growing liberalism in colonial affairs a mark of postwar Dutch opinion.

I RETURNED to Holland after almost ten years—the most critical years in the recent history of the Netherlands. I had come with a great deal of confidence that, despite the havoc wrought by the last war, the Dutch had weathered the storm, as they had done on many occasions in the past, with resolute equanimity. I had not realized the extent to which the moral and physical after effects of the war were still lingering on three years after V-E day; nor yet how slow and laborious the back-to-normal process was going to be.

Yet, in its outward appearance at any rate, Holland had changed very little. Much of the wartime damage had been either repaired or successfully camouflaged. There remained, of course, the gaping emptiness of the once prosperous metropolis of Rotterdam, now an eloquent testimony of the brutality of modern warfare. Still, even that city's harbour, already rebuilt by about 50 per cent, would soon be carrying on its normal business.

Throughout the country Dutch industry was busily at work. Farms were being cultivated with the proverbial diligence; factories were humming with activity. Much of their produce, however, was shipped abroad. I was, for instance, unable to get Dutch eggs or cheese in Holland—unless I wished to resort to the black market—but found them in abundant supply in Swiss stores and markets. But even if food was not too plentiful or varied, the well-off Dutchman did not feel the pinch.

Garden of Europe

The "garden of Europe" had indeed lost none of its beauty. In the *bollenvelden* acres and acres of tulips, hyacinths and narcissi were in glorious bloom. The fact that the nine million Dutch people still spend $24,000,000 each year for the beautification of their homes should prove beyond any doubt that Holland was as flower-minded as ever. The sparkling neatness of homes and streets, the scores of window-cleaners working with the customary vigor and enthusiasm, indicated that the Dutch still consider cleanliness almost synonymous with godliness. Holland's quaint wooden shoes, too, were much in evidence, though, unfortunately, a mark of dire necessity.

With tulips, windmills and wooden shoes still in abundance, the average visitor would find Holland still the same. Yes, on the surface Holland had not changed much, but deep down in the heart of a people who had suffered defeat on two fronts and whose economic recovery was handicapped by numerous obstacles, it was different. The calm self-assurance of the Dutch people had been shaken; there was less joviality and fewer radiant faces. Stoic appearances covered a multitude of grievances. Uncertainty and anxiety were lodged in their minds. Defeat and destruction and the terrible fear of want had seared the heart of a proud people.

Difficult to Heal

And it was that which was most difficult to heal. In no other European country I visited did I detect the same note of scepticism and defeatism. Was it, as one discouraged university graduate remarked, because Holland "had fallen down from so high a level?" Pre-war Holland had indeed been one of Europe's most prosperous nations. Today the country has to cope with numerous shortages. Homes and factories have to be rebuilt. Land which was flooded during the war has to be reclaimed. And, above all, the tremendous political and economic problem of Indonesia, flung into the international arena during the last few years, has been exacting a heavy toll. Obviously, Holland's convalescence is going to take some time.

Many Dutch people realize this all too clearly; they believe that their country is too crowded to provide adequate opportunities for them. Especially among the younger generation the urge to go abroad has never been so widespread. In a recent poll it was estimated that 33 per cent of the Dutch people are anxious to migrate to other parts of the world. My own experience would bear this out to the full. For no matter what section of the population I talked to—whether they were farmers, workers, students or even successful businessmen—I got not only a cordial reception as a Canadian, but was frequently asked: "Tell us about Canada, whose soldiers we remember so well. Do you think there might be a chance for us there?" This desire to migrate was there in spite of the fact that Holland's political and economic horizon has brightened considerably in the past few months since the conclusion of the Benelux agreement and the gradual emergence of a union of Western Europe of which the recently held Hague Congress, hailed with a great deal of enthusiasm in many Dutch quarters, was perhaps an important forerunner.

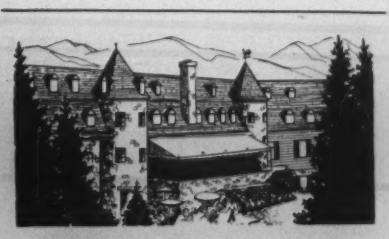
Indonesia

What surprised me most about Holland, however, was the change in the Dutch attitude towards Indonesia. Although by no means universal, this change is, nevertheless, significant. Before the war, the average Dutchman had little fault to find with his government's policy in the Dutch East Indies. He was convinced that Holland had made a substantial contribution to the welfare of the colonies and was therefore, entitled to reap whatever profits they yielded. Without being callous, he never gave it a second thought. Today, however, there are many who voice their criticism of Dutch policy in Indonesia quite openly. They are not prompted merely by humanitarian or personal considerations. Nor are they oblivious of the economic importance of that part of the Dutch Empire which, in 1938, contributed 14 per cent of Holland's national income. Although they may not subscribe to the view that a loss of the East Indies would spell the total collapse of their economy—particularly when the inter-European trade is still a mere fraction of its pre-war volume—they realize what it would mean to, for instance, the Dutch rubber-trader, tobacconist or textile manufacturer. Nor are they unaware of its effect on the thousands of Van Dijks and Van Dongens and other Dutch planters and government employees who have hitherto led a very pleasant and prosperous life in Indonesia, and would become a heavy liability were they to return to their home country.

In spite of these facts, however, or perhaps because of them, an ever-increasing number of far-sighted Dutchmen advocate the view that their country as a whole would stand to gain far more from a liberal and generous policy than a regime of force and repression towards Indonesia. For, if the past may be an indication, repressive measures would lead to nothing but discontentment, rebellion and chaos. "It would be wiser to come to an amicable understanding with our 'commonwealth partners' ", in their opinion, "rather than be slowly pushed into the sea". By peaceful negotiation Holland might continue to enjoy even in future some of the preferential trade agreements so vital to its economic welfare. We might even then compete successfully with the growing Japanese textile industry which is trying to gobble up markets in Java and other parts of South-East Asia. In return, we have our skill, business experience and financial backing to offer to industrially "backward" Indonesia.

More Conciliatory

Judging from the more recent developments, the Dutch government has at last come to a similar conclusion and is taking a more conciliatory attitude towards the East Indies. Many differences remain to be settled, differences not only relating to Dutch-Indonesian disagreements, but also to the disunity within the Indonesian Republics. But it seems as if, under the guiding hand of the United Nations, a solution will gradually be worked out. That day will not be only a milestone in the history of Indonesia, but also a very important step in the economic recovery of the Netherlands.



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THIS is a new text in economic theory, effectively presenting in a broad survey the fundamentals of the enterprise system. Like most text books, the texts of economic theory rapidly get out of date; they need constantly to be rewritten in order to incorporate new techniques and new approaches to old material. Little of this volume is original except the emphasis given to various lines of analysis. Not only are the important ideas about the individual firm and industry expounded, but the major portions of current theories about how whole economies function are adequately dealt with. This marks a forward step in teaching: it is just as important for the student to know how the level of activity in the country varies as it is for him to understand one firm's place in the market.

CANADIAN MINES HANDBOOK — *Northern Miner Press — Toronto* — $2.00.

AN EXTREMELY drastic decline has taken place in the number of active mining companies in Canada. Two years ago, when Canadian mining activity was at its peak, there were 1,765 companies in action. The number has fallen to 842, less than half.

The casualties among the companies engaged in gold exploration and prospecting have been terrific. In two years their number has fallen from 1,369 to 360. This decline, which is 74%, has occurred since the price of gold was cut, in July, 1946. Many of the companies hung on for a year, when they ran out of finances and could raise no more.

The bare figures tell only part of the story. Most of the companies searching for new gold veins today are without the funds to carry on anything but the most rudimentary work, whereas two years ago hundreds of companies had rich treasuries and could afford large scale operations. It is estimated that the financing of new gold companies has fallen to five per cent of that two years ago. The number of mining companies carrying on exploratory diamond drilling, for all metals, has dropped to 85, from 429 in July two years ago.

These facts are revealed by the 1948 edition of the Canadian Mines Handbook, just published.

A sharp falling off in the volume of activity in Canada on the part of large American mining organizations is noted. On the other hand, Canadian mining houses have enlarged their operations in foreign lands.

A sidelight on the decline in Canadian mine-hunting is afforded by statistics on new incorporations. During the past 12 months only 143 new mining companies were incorporated, as compared with 531 in the previous 12-month period, and 930 in the year preceding the cutting of the price of gold. Only 20 companies previously inactive returned to the active stage in the past year.

The annual Handbook now lists 7,477 inactive companies as against 6,511 a year ago; the difference represents a further accretion to the disappointments of mining speculators. The total number of all companies at present listed, live and inactive, is 8,319, a new peak.

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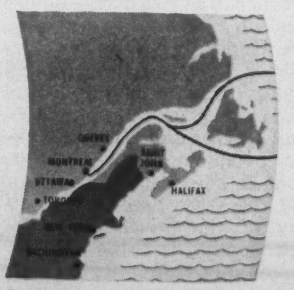

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